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An International Magazine



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JUNE • 1960



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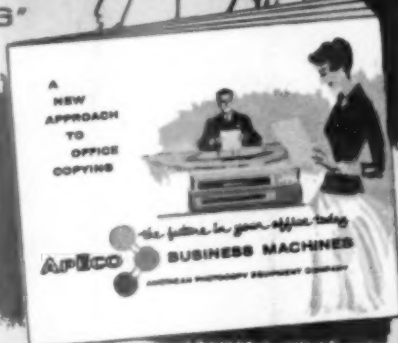
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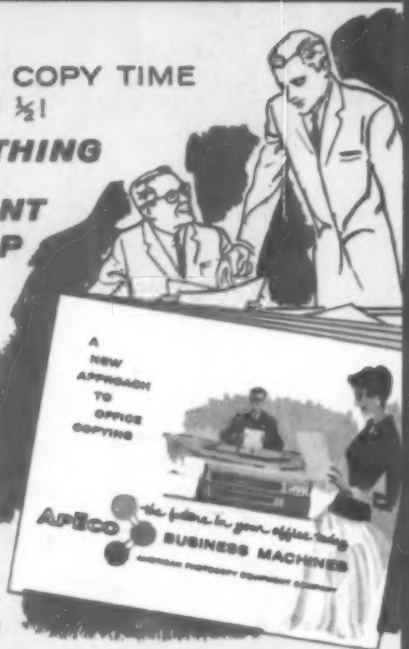
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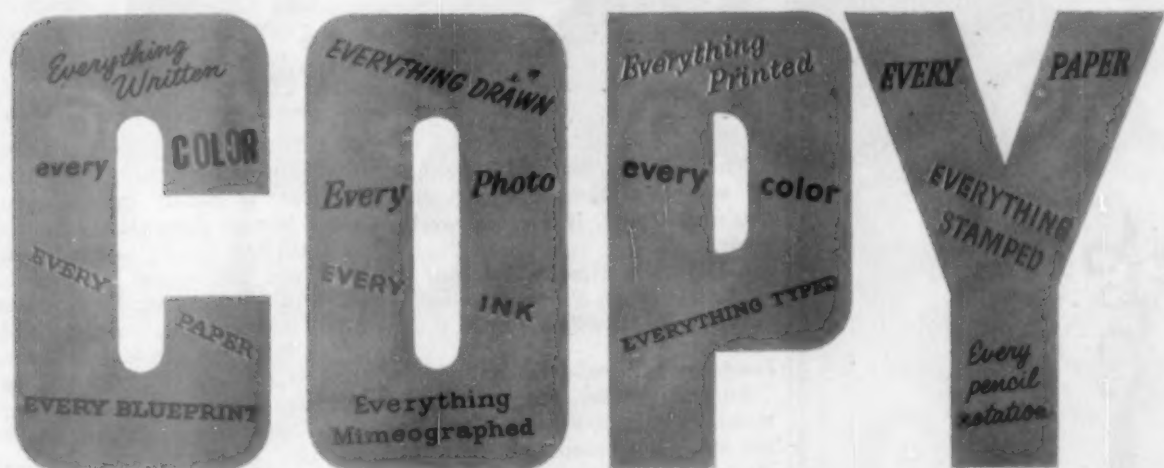
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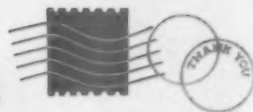
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# Your Letters



## 'A World Service'

The "Africa—South of the Sahara" issue [THE ROTARIAN for April] was magnificent. It is a great world service.

—LUTHER H. HODGES, *Rotarian Governor, North Carolina Leaksville-Spray, N. C.*

## Issue Merits Careful Study

Congratulations on the April number of THE ROTARIAN! It merits not only casual reading but careful study on the part of every intelligent individual who is attempting to keep abreast of current world movements. Our old grammar-school concept of Africa as the Dark Continent must be modernized to conform to the social revolution which will change this huge land mass into the Land of the 21st Century.

—A. C. PENCE, *Hon. Rotarian School Superintendent Coshocton, Ohio*

## Acclaimed . . . Discussed

The ten feature articles on Africa in THE ROTARIAN for April were justly acclaimed and discussed in a recent Club meeting. These features stimulated a great interest in the inhabitants, customs, and trade of this continent growing independent and more advanced with the able help of educators, builders, bankers, and service clubs.

We of the Rotary Club of Sayville extend our heartfelt thanks for these articles written with such warmth, understanding, and enlightenment.

—JOHN M. TUMINELLO  
*Furniture Retailer  
Secretary, Rotary Club  
Sayville, New York*

## 'Fulfillment of Dream'

Last night I finished reading THE ROTARIAN for April, but I shall be thinking of it and the many excellent articles and pictures about "Africa south of the Sahara" for a long, long time.

This particular treatment of a part of the world and its people is

the fulfillment of a dream, or hope, born during the year I served as President of Rotary International, which became more clearly defined as I studied Rotary's world relations, and has become more insistent with the developing tensions in Africa and other parts of the world.

THE ROTARIAN can and, in issues such as this one, I firmly believe, will help Rotary to achieve its destiny—the advancement of understanding, goodwill, and peaceful relations among the peoples of the world.

I sincerely hope you will follow it up with similar issues devoted to other areas.

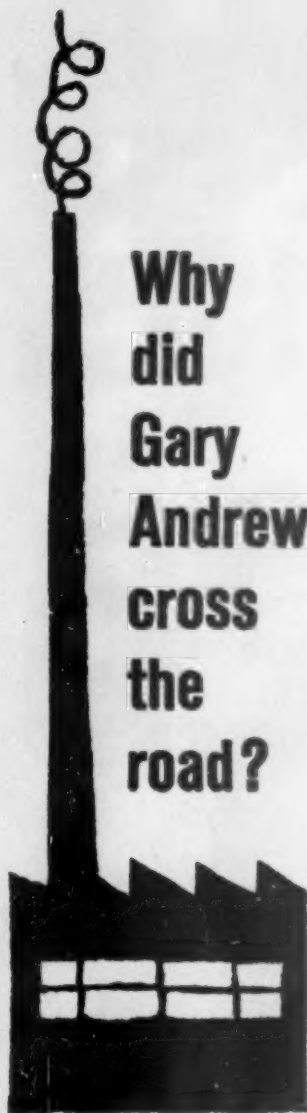
—A. Z. BAKER, *Senior Active Past President  
Rotary International  
Cleveland, Ohio*

## Re: Shells from the Sea

All members of Gulf Beaches Rotary found the story of our good conchologist member, J. J. Dykema, very good indeed [At Your Leisure, THE ROTARIAN for May], and I trust that other Rotarians will find this unusual classification of interest. However, one phase of J. J.'s activities that was not mentioned was the presentation at each meeting of a beautiful ash tray to the visiting Rotarian who had travelled from the most distant Club. These ash trays were made by J. J. and his wife, Josephine, from conch and scallop shells that they gathered here on the Gulf beaches. During the Winter season our 50-odd membership is enhanced at our meetings by as many as 150 Rotarians from far-away places. J. J.'s souvenir trays have gone to London, England; Buenos Aires, Argentina;

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Delhi, India; and many points in Canada, and many Rotarians from around the world have been pleased by these mementoes of Florida's tropic strand.

Sometimes in determining the greatest distance travelled there were some pretty close contenders, and I recall one Rotarian from Toronto, Ontario, Canada, who received the award because he lived a scant four blocks farther north than his closest contender. A year later J. J., in the course of his beach walks, met the loser who recognized him, and during the ensuing conversation said that he should have had the award because his home was six blocks farther west than the winner. The weekly shell ash-tray award was always a source of amusing goodwill.

—CHARLES J. BELDEN, *Rotarian*  
Photographer  
Gulf Beaches, Florida

### Attention, Conchologists!

The article about J. J. Dykema in THE ROTARIAN for May [*At Your Leisure*] was interesting. I too collect shells as a hobby. I have in my collection, which has about 3,000 species, more than 30,000 shells. I have nearly 100 large cabinet drawers filled.

After reading the article, I thought it might be of some interest to shell collectors coming to the Rotary Convention in Miami-Miami Beach May 29-June 2 to stop by and see my collection. I expect to leave for Miami sometime May 28, and will probably be there all the next week before returning home. I will be happy to see anyone, therefore, before I go to the Convention and after it. My address is 1411 Fourth Street, Palmetto, Florida. I have a lot of first-class exchange material.

—KARL SQUIRES, *Rotarian*  
Engineer  
Palmetto, Florida

### Reason for Retirement

May I add my reason for retirement to those given in *Your Letters* in THE ROTARIAN for April? I retired because I wanted to enjoy myself for the rest of my life, as I had spent more than 50 years in business and I thought I was entitled to enjoy a few years on "borrowed" time. I love to fish; in the Fall I hunt; during the Summer months I golf and in the Winter I bowl. The



"I'd like, sir, to take your daughter out in the manner to which she is accustomed. May I borrow your car?"

last two years I have worked on the American Cancer drive. I have been Treasurer of the Rotary Club of Green Bay for 17 years and have not missed a Rotary meeting for nearly 30 years. You can see why I enjoy myself.

I would not advise anyone to retire unless he has a hobby of some sort. Sitting in a rocking chair does nothing for your health; if that is your only hobby, forget about retirement.

—C. HARRY FLINT, *Rotarian*  
Past Service  
Green Bay, Wisconsin

### 'Food for Thought'

Every issue of THE ROTARIAN is an inspiration, but may I put in a word of praise for the article *An Atom Bomb for Everyone*, by Howard Simons [THE ROTARIAN for May]. It is certainly "food for thought" in this Rotary year of stressing the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace.

—JAMES E. HARRIS, *Rotarian*  
Educator  
Marvel, Arkansas

### Inmates Approve Visit Project

Of particular interest to me in THE ROTARIAN for January was the item in *The Clubs . . . in Action* entitled "They Help Young Convicts." As you perhaps know, a similar project is being conducted at this institution by the Rotary Clubs from the Carmel, Monterey, and King City, California, area. Knowing many of the 26 inmates participating in the project, I can honestly say that they do appreciate the opportunity to gain social



reorientation via visits with outside professional and business men.

The Friendly Visiting Project, as it's called here, began as a pilot project in the Spring of 1959. Since that time it has met with enthusiasm from visiting Rotarians and inmates alike.

—PETER H. DUNHAM  
Correctional Training Facility  
Soledad, California

#### Add: Shelters for Scouts

In his article on Boy Scouting's 50th anniversary [THE ROTARIAN for February] H. Roe Bartle said, "Through the years Rotary and Scouting have worked side by side in building a better world."

We in the Rotary Club of Baltimore observed that anniversary of Rotary and Scouting working "side by side" by presenting Baltimore Area Scouts a check for \$4,000 with which to construct four Adirondack shelters at the Broad Creek Memorial Camp in Harford County, Maryland.

This presentation was a follow-up to the Riggs Ridge project by

the Baltimore Club at the same camp in 1954, when four similar shelters were constructed as a memorial to a late member of our Club, Henry Griffith Riggs. During his lifetime Rotarian Riggs was keenly interested in the Scouting movement and had made his estate on the Severn River available as the first camp site in Maryland for the use of Boy Scouts.

—JOHN W. DONALDSON, Retailer  
President, Rotary Club  
Baltimore, Maryland

#### Article Sparks Family Session

One of the finest articles of practical usefulness to appear in THE ROTARIAN for a good long time was Randall B. Hamrick's *Young Man, Don't Sell Yourself Short!* [THE ROTARIAN for January], in which he, as a vocational psychologist, pointed out in forceful manner that "most young people have no idea of their great potential." In the roll of parent of a son and daughter, only recently grown to adulthood, and as the presiding judge of our municipal court in a metropolitan city, in

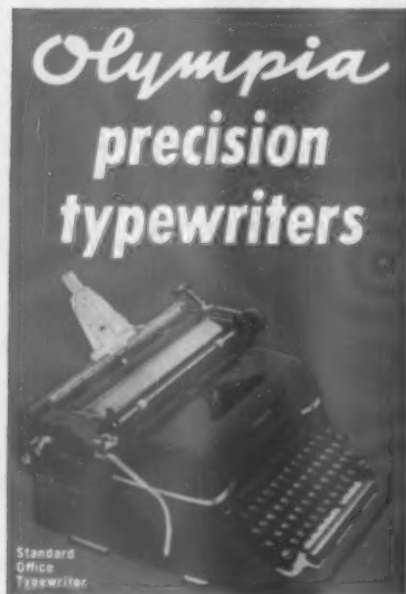
which latter capacity I come in constant contact with the young people who have deviated from normal, I was fascinated by the content of this article, and by the clear message and challenge it gave to all parents to assist young people in overcoming the present-day tendency to underestimate their worth and abilities and to "sell themselves short," as it were.

This article was the basis for one of those unscheduled and unplanned, but immensely rewarding, family discussions in our home in which our son and son-in-law, both pursuing college careers, derived much inspiration. Mr. Hamrick, in a few hundred words based on his own study and observation, capably diagnosed a serious present-day problem, and suggested the rôle parents may play in helping to bring about a sensible solution.

—JAMES S. BLAINE, Rotarian  
Municipal Court Judge  
Oakland, California

#### A Note of Appreciation

I remember reading in these col-



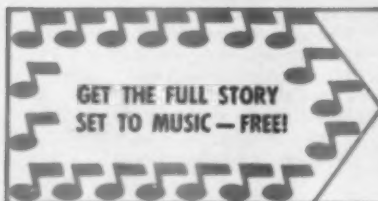
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umns a number of months back a letter from a Rotarian who was expressing his regret that his Club had not received more answers to letters sent to Clubs overseas. That has not been our experience!

During the present Rotary year we conducted an International Service project in which every Club member participated, and through which at least one Club in 150 Rotary Districts was addressed. A letter containing two photo reproductions of Bendigo and its district, a thumbnail sketch of our Club and District resources, and a blank space for a handwritten message was distributed to each member of our Club for dispatch after adding a personal message, and it was arranged that the classification by the addressee would be as near as possible to the classification held by our member.

The friendliness and personal nature of the replies have put us in a quandary, for so many of them make us feel that we ought to write again and say, "Thank you for a very real piece of Rotary fellowship." But as it is an impossibility to do so in every case, I wonder if those who do not receive a letter from us would accept this perhaps inadequate, but deeply sincere, letter as an expression of our appreciation. A "bridge of friendship" has surely been built between us and we are certain it will stand firm through the years.

—W. G. SONES, *Rotarian*  
*Banker*  
*Bendigo, Australia*

**'Apply the Four-Way Test'**

The debate-of-the-month 'Planned Obsolescence'—*Is It Fair?* [THE ROTARIAN for February] is highly interesting [Continued on page 61]

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**I Love**

*I love the way the pigeons crawl,  
And how the worms all fly.  
I love the airplanes in the sea,  
And the boats up in the sky.  
I love, upon a night like this,  
The way the wolves all howl;  
For if one should meow at me  
I'll get my trusty towel.  
I love the way the sun comes down  
Right at the break of day.  
I even love the men in white  
Who are taking me away.*

—DON FALICK  
*Son of Rotarian*

THE ROTARIAN



# The Object of Rotary

Is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

*First.* The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;

*Second.* High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

*Third.* The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;

*Fourth.* The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.



JUNE, 1960

# This Rotary Month

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

**CONVENTION.** On the May-June schedule of Rotary events are many important meetings (see below), one being the international Convention in Miami-Miami Beach, Fla., May 29-June 2. The stage is set, the curtain ready to go up. (For a 20-page report on the Convention, see the July issue.)

**MAIL MARK.** Authorized by the U. S. Post Office Department is a special cancellation in honor of Rotary's 51st Convention. It reads: "Rotary International Convention—Miami—29 May—2 June, 1960." Mail from Miami and Miami Beach is being cancelled with it.

**PRESIDENT.** Now in his final months as Rotary's President, Harold T. Thomas faces a busy schedule topped by a Board meeting and the International Assembly and Convention. Behind him are some 75,000 miles of travel to visit Rotary Clubs and large international Rotary gatherings in North America, South America, Europe, and the Caribbean area. . . . For a report on recent Presidential visits, see pages 32-35.

**PRESIDENT-ELECT.** As the beginning of his term nears, J. Edd McLaughlin, of Ralls, Tex., President-Elect for 1960-61, is deep in plans for advancing the program of Rotary under his leadership. He will announce his goals in the July issue.

**PRESIDENT-NOMINEE.** Announced earlier in these pages was the choice of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for 1961-62: Joseph A. Abey, a newspaperman of Reading, Pa. On March 16, no other nominations having been received by the General Secretary of RI, President Thomas declared Rotarian Abey to be the President-Nominee for 1961-62 in accordance with RI By-Laws. He will be elected at the 1960 Convention.

**DIRECTORS-NOMINEE.** Also to be elected at the Convention are six Board members to fill openings occurring on June 30. Three will be filled by Directors from Central Canada and U.S.A. Zones 4 and 5; three others by Directors nominated by the Board in accordance with RI By-Laws. Two of these latter are Clement A. Morraye, of Ghent, Belgium, and A. D. G. Stewart, of Sydney, Australia. The third Board Nominee will be named from Ibero America prior to the Convention. President Thomas, as Immediate Past President, will be a Director next year. The President-Elect for 1961-62 will serve as a Director for 1960-61. The President for 1960-61 will be a member and Chairman of the Board.

<b>MEETINGS.</b> Board of Directors.....	May 12-18.....	Evanston, Ill.
International Assembly.....	May 19-25.....	Lake Placid, N. Y.
Rotary Institute.....	May 19-25.....	Lake Placid, N. Y.
Rotary Foundation Trustees.....	May 20.....	Lake Placid, N. Y.
Council on Legislation.....	May 28.....	Miami-Miami Beach, Fla.
International Convention.....	May 29-June 2.....	Miami-Miami Beach, Fla.
Board of Directors.....	June 7-11.....	Evanston, Ill.

**VITAL STATISTICS.** On April 26 there were 10,554 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 489,000 Rotarians in 116 countries and geographical regions. New Clubs since July 1, 1959, totalled 301.





## About Our Cover and Other Things

YES, PROFESSOR, you're right. That is Tübingen in our cover picture . . . your old university town on the Neckar River in Württemberg land in Germany. That's the Stiftkirche steeple on the horizon, looking just as it did when you were there. The medieval streets, Schloss Hohen-Tübingen high on the hill, the great scholarship and the abundant *Gemütlichkeit*—nothing much, they say, has changed in the old town in a long, long time. You remember well that, as a fortress, Tübingen dates back to 1078 and that its great university opened its doors in 1477. Since then 26 generations—which was yours?—of philosophers, poets, musicians, and scientists have walked its cobblestones, sat in the sun in its townhall platz, and argued Hegel and Kepler (who were alumni) in its mellow classrooms. But something new has come to Tübingen since you were there—a Rotary Club. With its sister city of Reutlingen, Tübingen shares a Club formed in 1954. It meets Monday noons, alternates its meeting place between the two communities, and has 37 members. . . . A modest European photographer named F. Schneider took this beautiful picture; Public Pictorial provided us with the transparency. . . . For a deeper insight into the lives of Rotarians in the Federal Republic of Germany (which has 141 Clubs with 4,888 members) see our feature about Kurt Lehmann, sculptor.

THE GREEN MISTS of Spring are rising in the stark tree-tops outside our windows and the sap seems to be running fast in the small boys and dogs playing ball in the park across the way. Soon everything will be leaf and petal and fragrance and, for your staff people here in your headquarters building, a kind of happy frenzy induced by a meeting of the Board of Directors, the International Assembly at Lake Placid, and the international Convention at Miami-Miami Beach. The last-named event comes May 29-June 2, and by the end of it a small group of our Magazine people will have taken and selected photos, made layouts, and written text and captions sufficient to fill about 20 pages of the July issue with a quick and we hope interesting and meaningful report on the large world gathering. The Annual Convention is important. Attend if you possibly can. If you can't, learn what it achieved through these pages next month.

WE WERE in a group of intellectuals at a party the other night—on what basis we don't know—and a musician suddenly turned to us and asked: "What is the rationale of Rotary?" Caught us off guard. As we began to phrase an answer, inspiration struck. We went to our topcoat, drew out a copy of THE ROTARIAN, and handed it to the inquirer. For an instant we'd been so close to the forest we'd overlooked the trees.

*The Editors*



# The

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# ROTARIAN

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JUNE, 1960

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## About Our Contributors

A retired British clergyman, C. P. Hines, O.B.E., was a clerical headmaster for 30 years. An army officer since 1908, he holds the rank of lieutenant colonel. In World War II he headed the work of British Rotary Clubs for the cultural welfare and hospitality of overseas forces. A Past RI Representative, he is a former member of the Rotary Clubs of Preston, England, and Bangor, Wales, and is an honorary Rotarian in Ipswich, England.



Hines

Owner of a men's clothing store in Fayetteville, N. C., Harry B. Stein finds it satisfying "to live my life in the same community where I was born and raised. Success is relative; happiness is within. Both have touched me." A law-school graduate, he has had a book of essays published. Is a student of the history of art. A Rotarian and ardent civic worker, he is Fayetteville's Commissioner of Public Works. He has two teen-ago daughters.



Stein

As Chairman of the Conference afloat that he writes about in this issue, Thomas H. Stubbs coped with such seagoing matters as port calls, cabin space, and shipboard recreation. Manager of an earth moving equipment company, he is President of the Rotary Club of Roodepoort-Marsburg, Union of South Africa.



Stubbs

Michigan-born and Colorado-schooled, I. B. Sutton has long lived in Mexico, where he heads a general machinery and supply company in Tampico and Mexico City. A charter member of the Rotary Club of Tampico, organized in 1924, he served as President of Rotary International for 1928-29. Widely travelled, he has visited Rotary Clubs in more than 50 countries.



Sutton

Though not yet 30, Alex Haley retired last year from the U. S. Coast Guard after 20 years' service, his final years being spent handling press relations and special writing assignments. He is now a New York free-lancer, has had some 100 articles published, many in the top U. S. magazines.

Elliott McCleary is an Assistant Editor of this Magazine.

# The World's Greatest Bridge

*Only faith, understanding, patience, and determination can bridge the chasms that separate men. Rotary provides the blueprint, but the construction task falls to us.*

## Guest EDITORIAL

**O**N THE road to freedom, justice, and peace lie deep chasms of ignorance and intolerance cut by rivers of distrust, misunderstanding, fear, and hatred. Rotary's President, Harold T. Thomas, has recognized the world's need for bridges of friendship. "The building of such bridges," he has said, "is the business of Rotary."

Let us see how four types of bridges illustrate President Thomas' appeal.

The "beam bridge," as it is technically termed, is exemplified by a plank across a ditch or the familiar girder bridge laid from pier to pier. It possesses great transverse stiffness and strength. Caesar's bridge across the Rhine

is a famous example. More recent examples are the Tay Bridge (two miles long) and the remarkable Britannia Tubular Bridge, which was opened by Queen Victoria in 1850. Unique and daring in its conception, this bridge, which still stands, is constructed of massive hollow girders of wrought iron.

Rotary's system of membership ensures that all worthy vocations are represented by men strong enough to bear the heavy responsibility of two-way representation and leadership. "Byd ben boyd bont" is an old Welsh adage. It means "Who would lead must be a bridge." When striving to effect better understanding between management and operatives or

different nationalities or races or creeds, Rotarians must function as bridge builders.

The "suspension bridge" is often used for crossing deep and narrow chasms. These bridges originated centuries ago among ancient civilizations such as those of the Chinese and the Incas, who slung loose structures of fiber ropes between strong trees on either side of the gorge. To Great Britain belongs the honor of building the first great suspension bridge. It crosses the Menai Straits in North Wales. Designed and erected by the famous Scottish engineer Thomas Telford, it was opened by the Duke of Wellington 134 years ago. The central span is 600 feet long.

Illustrations by Joe Pierson



Beam bridge



Suspension bridge



Arch bridge



Cantilever bridge

In the suspension bridge the cables counter the direct pull or tensile stress. The cables, tie rods, and every other supporting unit in the system help to carry the load. Rotary flings strong cables of understanding across deep chasms of ignorance and enmity. Every acquaintance between member and member, Club and Club, employer and employee, and nation and nation adds a strand to this cable of friendship. With coöperative supporting units it will bear any strain. With each new load distribution the main cables will find new positions of equilibrium, and the bridge will hold.

The "arch bridge" is a curved mass of brickwork or stone, bound

by mortar, possessing neither transverse stiffness nor tensile strength, yet capable of supporting great weight. The arch is so designed that the line of pressure is transmitted through it from the keystone summit to the foundation piers.

Rotarians, cemented together by the ideal of service, are units of an arch bridge. Firmly based on piers of fellowship, their keystone is peace. The greater the load, the closer knit become the units.

The "cantilever bridge." Most useful in bridging wide openings, its girders project far beyond their supporting piers and carry the load upon girders braced where they tend to bend. The Forth

Bridge was the first great application of the cantilever principle to bridge building.

Wide rivers of pride, prejudice, suspicion, and misunderstanding separate individuals and nations. Rotarians and other leaders can throw out, from opposite sides, the strongly braced girders of their desire for peace. Given patience, determination, and faith, these will eventually bridge the widest river. Deep and wide indeed are these chasms. But "Who would lead must be a bridge." With faith in our purpose let us use the proved materials which Rotary supplies, showing ourselves, in very truth, to be builders of the greatest bridges the world has ever seen.

## By C. P. HINES

Honorary Rotarian,  
Ipswich, England

*In Caracas, Rotary's chief "bridge builder," President Harold T. Thomas (seated, right), dedicates a huge world globe built by Rotarians of the Venezuelan capital. (Pictorial high lights of his recent Ibero-American travels appear on pages 32-35.)*





*In his studio in Hanover, Germany, sculptor Kurt Lehmann surveys some of the works which have brought him fame. Many of his sculptures are miniatures like these. His life-size Shepherd Boy (above) almost won the 1955 Grand International Prize in São Paulo, Brazil.*

# THE SCULPTOR

*Out of the artistic ferment of the early*

*20th Century came a new language of art.*

*This is the story of one of its masters.*

WHEN Greek goddesses in railroad stations, cherubs on mantelpieces, and victorious generals in town squares went out of style, the future of sculpture seemed dim indeed.

There wasn't room for Aphrodite in the foyer of the modern home (which didn't even have a foyer). Nor would she have seemed comfortable beside the radio or phonograph.

Sleek and bare rose the modern streamlined buildings which had no need for gargoyles on the cornices or nymphs gambolling above the front door.

Still there were men who believed that sculpture had something to say to the modern world—but that a new language reflecting the times was needed, just as each other age had had its own language of art. Furiously they searched for it—in all directions.

Some delved back into the primitive past to capture the vitality of tribal masks and jungle idols. Others dove headfirst into the new technology, retrieving aluminum and steel and plywood, glass, and a host of synthetic substances which they worked and shaped and pounded into strange new forms that





The tools and materials and results of his art fill the sculptor's work table. He works chiefly in bronze, terra cotta, and stone.

seemed to reflect the speed and tension and change of the present. Some wielded blowtorches, and Alexander Calder went to work with shears and pliers and wires to create his "mobiles" of constantly flowing, shifting metal shapes that moved in the breeze like leaves in a pond or hawks in the sky.

Sculpture was taking giant steps, and most people were convinced that the steps were all in the wrong direction. Some of the art resembled nothing that had ever before been seen on earth. When viewers asked what *this* was, they were told that it was a *sculpture*, which helped matters very little. At the same time, it seemed strange to the sculptor that the same person who revelled in the dramatic physical masses, the colors, the play of light and shadow in a natural abstract masterpiece such as the Grand Canyon should not enjoy the same things in a sculptor's work.

In the midst of this ferment, some sculptors like young Kurt Lehmann of Germany took the middle

course. Born in Coblenz, in the Rhineland, in 1905, he had studied under a progressive body of instructors at the State Academy of Arts in Kassel. At 24 he staged his first one-man show and won the city art award, which made it possible for him to travel to Belgium and France for further studies. The next year he studied in Rome under a scholarship, then spent several years in Berlin, returning to Kassel in 1933. From 1940 to 1945 he served as a soldier, and after his release as a prisoner of war continued his work in Kassel, where an art patron helped him through a fruitful but money-poor period. The hard time of this new beginning came to an end when in 1949 he received the Cologne Art Prize and accepted his present post—professor of sculpture at the Technical Institute in Hanover.

Like most of the German sculptors who grew up in his time, Kurt Lehmann abandoned the photographic realism of the old art but still kept the elements of the natural figures he portrayed. Aiming to present the essence of his subjects, he discarded such elements as might detract from the emotion that was being conveyed: anatomical details, usually clothes, sometimes even faces. And like the abstract artists, he delighted in clear and geometrical forms pleasing to the eye, and surfaces inviting to the touch. In almost all his works, for example, the spaces within the sculpture are almost as important as the filled forms between: the spaces between a crooked arm and a head, between a bent leg and the base, or between the arms-connected figures of two playful boys, which urge the eye to rove about the sculpture.

"Thus the way of Kurt Lehmann," says Dr. Walter Passarge, director of the Mannheim Art Museum,

Outside the studio in the courtyard are larger pieces. Here, on a sunny day, he may be found at the strenuous task of chipping stone.





*Monumental yet warm is this stone figure.*

*A symbol of the "years of misery" is the bronze collapsing youth made in 1946-49.*



*Seated Woman is displayed in Cologne Museum.*



"leads from closeness to the natural form to increasing abstraction and monumentality, without giving up the proximity to life and to the sensual forms of reality. That is the thing that is so wonderful about the works of this master; in spite of severeness of form and increasing geometrizing, his figures generate the full warmth of life. It is above all the world of youth which Kurt Lehmann demonstrates time and again—and his art has contained in the most beautiful manner the youthful vigor and healthy liveliness, even the delightful sense of humor, which may, perhaps, be considered as an inheritance from his native Rhineland."

Today the life-charged works of this Rotarian sculptor of Hanover may be seen in many places of his city, which has been rebuilt from the ruins of war—in parks and school courts, in the center of a fountain where children play, in huge buildings. In its rebirth the city of Hanover has profited from the realization that sculpture has a place in the modern city—to relieve the cold barrenness of stark architecture with human warmth, to provide the viewer with the variety and surprise he obtains in the countryside from Nature, and sometimes even to start smiles in the eyes of harried passers-by. Today, in varying but increasing degree, the same thing is happening in cities all over the earth, and the sculptor is again speaking to the world.

**By Elliott McCleary**

THE ROTARIAN



*Moses atop Mount Sinai receives the Law, in this shell limestone relief that sides the reception hall of the courthouse of Lower Saxony in the city of Hanover.*

*Two boys cavort atop a fountain in Hanover.*

*Less than nine inches high are these bronze figures made in 1950 which stand in the opera house of Hanover: Girl with Mask, Listening One, and Flute Player. Humor may be seen in many Lehmann sculptures.*



# Canada and the U. S. A



*There are great benefits  
and some problems, too.*

## Says James A. Roberts

*Canada's Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, James A. Roberts was president of his own investment firm, officer of other firms, when he was appointed in 1958. In 1951 he was president of the Canadian Exporters Association.*

THE dominant position of the United States in the Canadian market came about during the latter part of the 19th Century following the rapid expansion which took place in the U. S. economy after the Civil War. Up to that time, Canada's trade was chiefly with the United Kingdom—characteristic of the mother country-colony relationship. By 1896, however, more than one-half of the Canadian imports were from the United States, and since then the dominance of products of U. S. origin in the Canadian market has been maintained. The other side of the coin shows U. S. demand for the products of Canadian resource industries as having risen very markedly since 1945.

The history of Canada's trade with the United States has been marked by three major developments, each of which has successively increased Canadian dependence on the U. S. economy both as a source of supply and as a market. The First World War spurred the growth of Canadian industry and, for the first time, iron and steel and other manufactured goods appeared in the Canadian list of exports. The Ottawa Agreements of the 1932 depression period, following the Smoot-Hawley tariff, created a preferential tariff system favoring Empire trade. One of the system's effects was the encouragement of U. S. manufacturers to open branch plants in Canada to serve not only the Canadian domestic

market, but to take advantage also of the preferential Canadian terms of access to other Commonwealth markets. As in 1914-18, the Second World War provided a similar industrial stimulus, the value of Canadian exports in 1944 rising to four times that of 1938.

A significant difference in the impact on trade of the two wars was the state of Canadian industrial development at the beginning of each. In 1914 the iron and steel and manufacturing industries were in the embryonic stage; by 1939, heavy industry was well established, and subsequent production of military vehicles, guns, ammunition, tanks, and aircraft formed a significant part of the total wartime exports.

In both wars, Canadian dependence on imports from the United States increased; from a 50 percent share of the Canadian market at the turn of the century, U. S. imports rose to 60 percent in 1914, subsided slightly in the interwar period, rose again to 61 percent in 1939, to 67 percent during the Korean war, and reached a record 73 percent in the 1956 Canadian investment boom period. Last year's figure was 68 percent.

From the 1900 percentage figure of 38, the share of total Canadian exports moving to the United States rose to 45 in 1921, stood at 41 in 1939, rose to 65 in 1950, and since Korea has been 59 or 60 percent.

This remarkable growth in the interdependence between the Canadian and U. S. markets is more

dramatically seen in the following table:

	United States		Canada	
	Total	To Canada	Total	To U. S.
1939	100	100	100	100
1944	449	294	372	343
1949	380	392	327	401
1954	476	565	426	623
1959	486	763	522	819

(Figures above are indices based on 1939=100. Dollar values in 1939 were (in millions) U. S. total 3,177, to Canada 489; Canadian total 925, to U. S. 380.)

There are probably few articles made in the United States that do not find a sale in Canada. In terms of value, the leading items are machinery, automobiles and parts, chemicals and related products, prepared foods, iron and steel-mill products, textiles, coal, and petroleum. Each of these groups totals more than 100 million dollars; machinery alone, in the last few years, has averaged just over one billion dollars annually.

The [Continued on page 20]



The long friendship between Canada and the United States has been, and continues to be, a model of ideal international relations. Through the years, the increasing commerce across the world's longest undefended frontier has served to join the two ever



# —Partners in Trade (A Symposium)

A BOOMING merchandise exchange between Canada and the United States has been one of the gratifying features of North America's economic experience since the beginning of World War II. Before the war, trade relations between the two countries were already close. Each was the other's chief supplier and in some years also the chief customer. Now, after two decades of profound upheaval in international commerce, each country is by far the largest factor in the greatly expanded foreign trade of the other. The two-way movement across the border in 1959 had a total value in excess of 7 billion dollars, a far larger volume of commodity exchange than between any other two countries in the world. U. S. exports to Canada

*No other two nations  
trade more with each other.*

## Says Henry Kearns

*U. S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs, Henry Kearns came to Washington in 1957. In California he had owned and operated several small businesses simultaneously, had a record of public service.*



of 3.8 billion dollars were greater than exports to the 20 other American Republics combined. Imports from Canada had a value of 3.3 billion dollars. Before the spurt in our imports from Europe last year, they ranked over imports from the whole of that trade region.

In more concrete terms, Canada last year accounted for 23 percent of U. S. exports and for 21 percent of U. S. imports. In Canada's total trade, the U. S. share represented 68 percent of imports and 62 percent of exports.

These figures show the strength of the trade ties between the two countries. Considering that Canada's population is only a tenth that of the United States, the magnitude of the trade also presents impressive evidence of our northern neighbor's economic potential. With enormous land area and natural resources requiring only export markets for the support of high-volume production, Canada is able to send this country the mineral and forest products on which we are increasingly dependent on imports to meet our expanding consumption needs. Canada's export development in turn has provided a solid foundation for expansion in the Canadian economy which has given rise to large gains in imports from us. Thus we have had in the trade over the border an interesting record of what international business can mean to both partners in optimum conditions.

In relative terms, the growth in

U. S. imports from Canada in the postwar years has exceeded that in our exports to Canada. In dollar value, however, we have continued to sell Canada more than we have purchased from her. The larger trade deficit which Canada has thus been incurring with the United States is often decried as a source of potential danger to the Canadian currency and economy. The postwar experience, however, has shown this claim to be more theoretical than real. U. S. investment in Canada, both by way of producer financing of Canadian industries and by way of the portfolio investment of U. S. companies and individuals in Canadian securities, has been so large that the Canadian dollar has been exchanging at an appreciable premium over U. S. funds in recent years.

It would be a misrepresentation, of course, to infer that the U. S. market for Canadian exports has been the sole factor behind Canada's extraordinary progress in the postwar years. Other sectors of the country's world-wide business have seen expansion. Internal developments in the discovery and exploitation of resources and the increase in the population were of the first magnitude of importance in setting the fast pace of the economy in the middle '50s. The Western oil and gas production gave rise to enormous pipeline-construction projects, but its significance is not to be measured only in terms of the change in the fuel [Continued on page 21]



closer. But recently, Canadians have expressed concern that huge U. S. investments and product sales in Canada might cause it to become an economic dependency of its neighbor to the south. In this symposium-of-the-month, two experts explore the issue.—Editors.

[Continued from page 18] major items in Canada's exports to the U.S.A. are newsprint, lumber and forest products, asbestos, uranium, iron ore, aluminum, copper, lead and zinc, nickel and other nonferrous metals, iron and steel-mill products, seeds and grains, whisky, cattle, meats, and fisheries products, fur skins, farm machinery and parts, aircraft and aero engines and parts, abrasives, petroleum, and natural gas.

One of the salient features of Canada's trade is that her staple exports are mainly bulky, relatively low-value commodities. The sources of supply are distant from foreign markets, and cheap transportation is therefore of vital importance. Of the chief staple exports, forest and mineral products require a very large investment in plant and in associated hydroelectric-power developments. These resources have to be developed on the largest possible scale to secure mass-production savings and to meet the heavy initial overhead. Canada produces and sells, commercially, five times her own consumption of wheat, ten times her own consumption of newsprint, and 20 times her own consumption of nonferrous metals. Production in this volume is necessary to keep unit costs down to competitive levels; to absorb this volume very large foreign markets are necessary.

Canada's good fortune in being next door to her most important market is, because of institutional and investment links and the pervading influence of U. S. cyclical movements, not without certain drawbacks. Her trade with the U. S. is more important to Canada than is U. S. trade with Canada to the United States. Last year, Canadian per capita exports to the U. S. were approximately \$175, whereas U. S. per capita exports to Canada were approximately \$20. Canadian trade with the U. S. is 64 percent of her total trade, while that of the United States with Canada is only 20 percent of the United States' total trade. Changes in U. S. trading policy or changes in the terms of trade in response to price movements inevitably affect Canada far more

than Canadian or world-market changes affect the U. S.

A unique feature of the economic relationship between the two countries is the very large investment, direct and indirect, which U. S. corporations, private investors, and institutions hold in Canada. One-third of the total U. S. foreign direct investment has been placed in Canadian resource industries and manufacturing. Branch plants or subsidiaries

Americans than they have sold to them each year—diversification of Canadian export markets has been essential to meet this annual problem. While the increase of U. S. investment in Canada has stimulated the growth of Canadian exports to other countries, it has tended both to increase U. S. imports and to direct an increasing share of Canadian exports to the U. S. market.

The Canadian deficit on current



Logs destined for paper mills are handled by these lumberjacks on an Eastern Canadian river. Canada's exports of pulp and paper exceed those of any other country.

of U. S. companies in Canada number more than 4,400. This investment which, in its direct participation form, began in the forest industries has grown steadily in recent decades, and has been a major factor in the rapid development of the Canadian economy.

That this large investment has brought with it great benefits to Canada is unquestioned. At the same time, Canada has incurred for decades a large deficit on trade and other current transactions with the United States. Traditionally, Canada has met her trading deficit with the U. S. by her trading surpluses with other countries. As long as an annual trade deficit with the U. S. was to be expected—and Canadians, since 1886, have bought more from

account in 1959 was a record \$1,460,000,000. Interest and dividend charges owing to foreign owners of Canadian stocks, bonds, and businesses in 1959 totalled 656 million dollars, the greatest part of which went to U. S. investors. That the figure was not higher can be attributed in part to the fact that U. S. owners plowed back into their Canadian businesses some of their current earnings.

Concern has recently been expressed in some quarters in the United States over the U. S. deficit on international transactions of 3.7 billion dollars. Americans may get a better relative idea of the Canadian problem by relating the deficits to comparable economic scales. The Canadian current account [Continued on page 56]

[Continued from page 19] position, but also in the diversification of the whole complex of Canadian industrialization made possible by the addition of large output of petrochemicals. Inauguration of the Labrador's iron-ore production, which promises continuous development over many years, has linked Canadian exports with the raw-material supply of the great U. S. steel industry. The building of the St. Lawrence Seaway, although a joint project between our two countries, might not have been realized so soon if Canada's growing economic strength had not made financing so immediately feasible.

Of greater importance perhaps than any other element of progress in the '50s was the 30 percent increase in Canada's population that occurred as the result of the war's effects on immigration and marriage rates. Since we are concerned with the country both as a supplier and as a customer, we

consumption. Our population is now approaching 180 million and in the next decade it is expected to grow to 215 million. Our gross national product, now approaching 500 billion dollars annually, likely will exceed 650 billion dollars by 1970.

It is estimated that these projected increases will mean about a 30 percent increase in this country's raw-material requirements, even though improvement in technology is expected to provide for more effective use. It is expected that there will be an increase in U. S. iron-ore imports to an annual rate of 65 million tons or more. Demand for high-grade steels is expected to generate demand for large increments to imports of nickel, cobalt, and other alloying metals. We shall have to import substantially more copper. Industry expects that the consumption of aluminum will increase several times.

Our rapidly rising consumption of paper and pulp products also

Canada is just as impressive from the viewpoint of Canada's growth prospects. Increases in Canadian population and gross national product of 24 percent and 59 percent are forecast for 1970. Even though the participation of foreign goods in Canada's gross national product falls somewhat, in accordance with the secular trend, a much larger volume of supply from abroad will certainly be required to sustain activity in this larger framework. The physical structure of the larger trade volume may be modified by the fact that the Canadian economy will have grown not only in size but in self-sufficiency. Some items of current trade from us—for example, machinery—are extremely large only because the present proportions of the Canadian market do not permit economical home production. In the short run also there will probably be cyclical fluctuations of some importance such as we had in the recent recession period.

But this prospect of change with expansion is not alarming. The necessity for constant accommodation, whether economic or technologic, is a basic condition foreign traders have to face. It is no new thing, and it is not the portion of the U. S. exporter alone. In the past two years, for example, we have seen a revolution in the import of small motorcars which has had far-reaching influence on our domestic production. At the same time, this country has had reluctantly to place quotas on lead and zinc imports because of the weakness the recession price declines laid on our struggling midcontinent industry. These latter restrictions have been a serious disappointment to Canada as to several other producer countries. To mention another important Canadian export, the once critical demand for uranium has now given way to oversupply, which is having serious effects on some Canadian producers who are being asked to "stretch out" an export to us that last year amounted to as much as 280 million dollars.

Price support for agricultural commodities also has given rise to

[Continued on page 56]



*A major export from the United States to Canada is heavy road-building equipment like these machines being shipped from a huge manufacturing plant in Peoria, Ill.*

cannot fail to take note of what this basic gain has meant to Canadian production and consumption.

In conjunction with the factors of growth in our own economy, the expansive aspects of Canada's postwar experience would seem to invest the future of the merchandise trade with excellent prospects. Canada can certainly look forward to a much larger market here, if for no other reason than the prospective increases in U. S.

should maintain those items in the forefront of imports. Liquid fuels are likely to be represented in the trade in greater volume. At present, Canada has only a small share in our large petroleum import, but the natural-gas trade has made a strong rise since its beginnings and it will probably be limited only by the amounts Canada can spare after her own needs have been met.

The outlook for U. S. exports to



# The Writing Game

Some lighthearted (and often lightheaded) answers to humorous and serious questions about the life of a professional writer.

By ROBERT FONTAINE

Through the years, well-known humorist and writer Robert Fontaine has been asked hundreds of questions about the writing craft. The wackiest and wisest of these he has answered in *That's a Good Question*, © 1960, from which these selections have been taken by permission of The Writer, Inc. Born in Canada, the author now lives in Springfield, Mass., with his family. Among his best-known writings is a popular novel, *The Happy Time*.



**Q. Can one count on earning a good steady living as a professional writer these days?**

**A.** I have been a professional writer for 20 years and this year I am taking a correspondence course in cartooning. Even Hemingway, I understand, catches his own fish.

**Q. Can a person live on what he might earn writing poetry?**

**A.** A person can live on bark.

**Q. Briefly, can you explain how you work out plots from brief notes?**

**A.** Surely. I noticed my brunette daughter of 18 was wild about a 19-year-old football player who had no means of support other than clearing brush on State highways. I immediately saw a story there. I changed the boy to another boy. I changed the State highway into the woman's husband and clearing brush into playing the piccolo in a symphony orchestra. From there on anyone can finish it.

**Q. Do you have regular working hours?**

**A.** Yes. Seven to 11 every night, the hours when other people are out partying and wondering why they never found time to become writers.

**Q. Do you think an author produces better if he lives a quiet, sheltered life . . . ?**

**A.** An author should get married, have children, shop in the supermarket, fight with his wife. . . . A writer should live, in other words, just like anyone else. Especially like anyone else.

**Q. But isn't a writer different from anyone else?**

**A.** His difference is not in his life but in what he thinks of it.

**Q. If writing is so unstable, confusing, heart-breaking, and wearying, why do you go on doing it?**

**A.** Why does a crow caw?

**Q. My stories keep being rejected but they're just as good as the ones I see published? Why?**

**A.** They should be better.

**Q. How can one distinguish between shallow prose and immortal literature?**

**A.** Some excellent works drop quickly into oblivion, while a certain amount of junk remains sturdily with us. . . . The real problem seems to me to be how to avoid writing trash and how to write what will have universal appeal in time and space. I think this requires getting down to the deep, dear, sweet, painful, and loving emotions that have always been, and probably will always be, with us. Writing based on current moral fads or social conflicts is not likely to linger. Writing based on the timeless feelings of love and hate and compassion and fear and faith will remain. As the anonymous cockney once said, "Ere is Literature with a capital Hell!"

**Q. I am a boy of 14 and am working on my second novel. When I was 13, I wrote a mystery novellette which I submitted to a publisher, telling him my age. . . . Within two weeks, it was rejected. I wonder whether editors are just not interested in material from someone my age?**

**A.** I can hardly believe editors are prejudiced against a boy because he is 13. . . . I have polled four or five editors and the majority believe that they



*Even Hemingway, I understand, catches his own fish.*





*You have time on your hands and want to be a writer?  
Well, I have time on my hands and would like to  
take out your appendix.*

would instantly publish a book that looked like a best-seller even if a beagle had written it. Or, in the case of one editor, *especially* if a beagle had written it.

Q. What can a writer do when his markets die?

A. When I was first fired from my last job, and I told my boss (between blows) that I intended to be a free-lance writer, he hit me a right cross, saying "Specialize." . . . I am happy I did not take his advice. . . . Learn to write all types of things. Don't get in a rut. One thing you can be sure of: publishing policies, like the weather, *will* change.

Q. Is it best to query magazines on nonfiction?

A. Yes. It is heartbreaking to write a history of long underwear only to find four editors have all bought a ripping piece on the same subject.

Q. I have been told I can publish my book myself and make a lot more money than the measly 10 or 15 percent publishers give. Is this possible?

A. Everything is possible. Some things are more possible than others. The possibility of an unknown writer publishing his own book and making money is roughly one in 7,123,456,000,987,111,876,756,264,-956,999,000,674,783.

Q. What characteristic do you think it is most important for a writer to have?

A. Possibly curiosity, more possibly patience.

Q. I have never been any good at writing. But I have time on my hands and think I'd like to be a writer.

A. Well, I have time on my hands and I'd like to

take out your appendix, but I don't think either of us has a chance.

Q. In the end, what does it matter whether a writer is published or not, as long as he is able to express himself? I am a beginner.

A. I know you are a beginner, you dear little thing. I will try to answer your question. If the deep, heart-stirred, belly-warmed urge that spurs a writer on could be satisfied with mere self-expression, a woman could just self-express herself by hitting her husband over the head with an andiron, or a husband by making bad noises when his wife sings in church. It is not that simple. The writer with the true excitement and yearning and love of writing in his heart needs to communicate. He has something warm and wonderful and not too hard to understand; something precious, beautiful, and loving. He wants to give this to someone, to many people, to a few at least. He cannot contain it. It is a little like being truly in love. You cannot do it very well by yourself. You have to communicate. There must be communion. The reason for most writers is that they long for the warmth of other hands, other hearts, other minds. They are often shy, inward-looking, self-conscious in their outward appearance, but in all of them is a desperate need to show their secret knowledge, which is their insistent need to be part of the universe and fully alive. Sometimes they are great writers because the living-ness has been reversed. They tear and cut and bleed and hate. But it is all the same thing. It is a need to live with other lives, and it is often their only way. Wait and see.



*An editor would publish a book that looked like  
a best seller even if a beagle had written it...  
especially if a beagle had written it.*



*The desolation above, created by the Communists in the last stages of the Korean War, and the same spot in Seoul's downtown business district (opposite page) as it appears today dramatize the hopeful aspects of the Korean recovery. Yet, on this tenth anniversary of the Red invasion, Korea remains a land filled with problems for itself and the world. The recent disturbances in the major cities of Korea and the resultant governmental upheaval are only a part of the total.*

AS DAWN was breaking on the morning of June 25, 1950, North Korean Communist forces surged across the border dividing North and South Korea. Storming southward, wreaking devastation, they rolled onward as the United Nations issued a fruitless cease-fire order, crushing the resistance of Republic of Korea forces. Planes and naval forces of the United States of America went into action, as the United Nations empowered its members to launch a "police action" and send armed forces to defend South Korea. Unseasoned troops of the United States were the first to land, but arrived only in time to share in a continuing retreat, and by September 7, 1950, Allied forces had been driven into a small pocket of territory around the port of Pusan. Then the United Nations forces under General MacArthur launched a counterattack from a beachhead at Inchon behind North Korean lines. Allied armies, which eventually included combat forces from 15 members of the United Nations in addition to the main force supplied by the United States, swept the

# KOREA

peninsula free of North Korean forces up to the Manchuria border. By November General MacArthur declared that his troops "will be home for Christmas." But that same week, "volunteer" Red Chinese troops swarmed across the Yalu River to split the thin Allied forces and change the face of the war. The years 1951-53 saw a disheartening see-saw struggle culminating in a bloody stalemate across the middle of Korea which continued as truce talks begun in July, 1951, dragged on until a cease-fire was finally declared July 27, 1953.

The invasion had been stopped approximately where it began, but Korea lay in ruins. From one million to 1½ million South Korean civilians had lost their lives. Some 100,000 children in South Korea were orphaned, 700,000 homes were destroyed, and nearly half the people were made almost destitute. The South Korean Army had suffered 300,000 casualties and the Red Army from 1½ million to 2 million. The United States, which had supplied 90 percent of the United Nations forces, had suffered 54,246 deaths, and total United Nations casualties were 156,000.

In the years that have followed, the United States alone has spent 2.9 billion dollars, and twoscore other nations have contributed money, materials, and technicians through the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency to help put the shattered na-



## —Ten Years Later

tion back on its feet. Korea, at the least, has been placed back on the road to recovery.

But what was the significance of the Korean War? Observers are still puzzling over the answers, but some facts seem evident.

The Korean War emphasized the growing power of Red China, which for three years resisted the mighty United States. The war shocked the United States into rearmament, necessitating a huge defense budget which continues to this day. It provided a testing ground for the newest tools of modern warfare—with the exception of the atomic bomb, which the United States possessed and refused to use. It was also a showcase for the latest methods of psychological warfare—including unfounded Chinese charges of germ warfare against the United States, and the startling “brainwashing” technique which the Chinese used in attempts to make United States prisoners mouthpieces of Communist propaganda. The experiments fared too well for U. S. taste, startling that nation into a realization that too few of its young people understood the meaning of their own democracy.

The war—which at times threatened to turn into World War III and may have been a substitute for a world-wide battle—hinted at the possibility of future “limited wars” which the Western nations might be forced to fight. Military men reorganized

and reequipped their units to provide for fast-moving, hard-hitting, self-contained groups which could be flown to any part of the world to extinguish “brush fire” wars in a hurry.

In terms of long-range history, the Korean War marked what has been called the “anti-Munich” of this period. As *Christian Science Monitor* editor Erwin Canham wrote in *THE ROTARIAN* of January, 1951, “It has warned the Communists never to take the free nations for granted. It has stimulated, we can hope, the rearmament of the Atlantic Community. It has brought a highly salutary change in U. N. structure.

“The Acheson proposals, adopted by the U. N. Assembly, are perhaps the longest step so far taken toward effective peace machinery. The people’s parliament—the General Assembly—now has power to act. It is to have a fire-alarm system and a fire-fighting system—watchdogs over troubled areas, and a mobile U. N. military force. All these are immense gains. They were not in sight before the Korean challenge came.”

In the years since, United Nations military forces have guarded the peace along the Israeli-Egyptian border and have watched the Greek border to prevent outside aid for the Communist guerillas in Greece. In 1958 the U. N. Observation Group in Lebanon and the Special Representative in Jordan



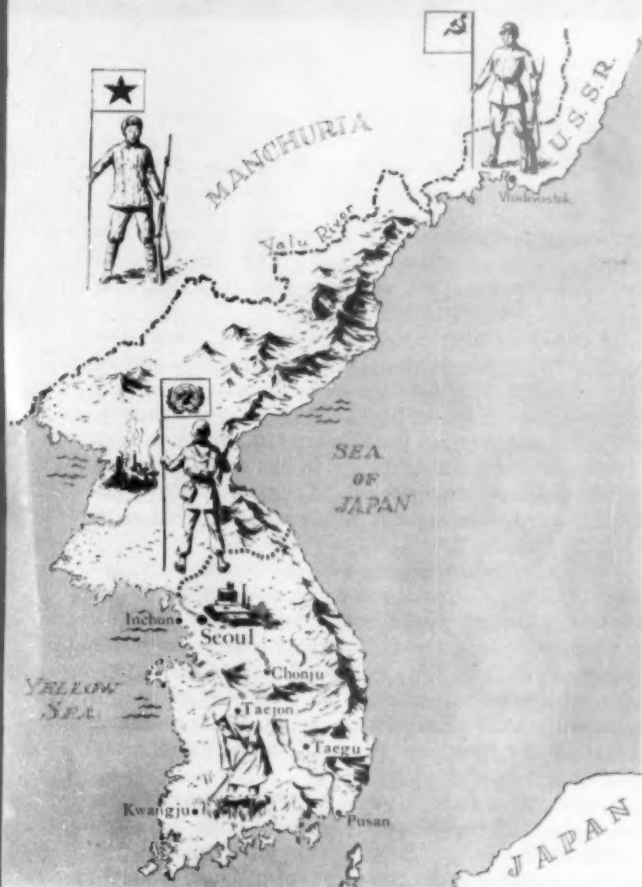
safeguarded those countries. In other places, the United Nations has served as a mediator and a force for peace. Despite the fact that it failed to act in Hungary or Tibet, the United Nations has succeeded in preventing bloodshed in various areas.

In Korea, the United Nations has failed in its objective to establish a free, independent, and unified nation—which was guaranteed to Korea's people by the Allied Nations' Cairo Declaration of 1943, but which was blocked in 1948 by Russia's refusal to permit U. N.-sponsored elections in North Korea. The North Korean Communists have continued to claim jurisdiction over all Korea, as has the Republic of Korea Government in South Korea. In the eyes of South Korea's leaders, the war has never ended, and they are uncomfortably aware that Seoul itself is within range of artillery located on the 1953 truce line. South Korea still feels the need of a large military force because reports from North Korea tell of a large and powerful Communist war machine there. Money and manpower continue to be diverted from South Korea's reconstruction to maintain the nation's defense, and repressive measures by South Korean Government authorities have been defended on the basis that the country is still on a war footing, menaced by enemies within and without.

Korea was to have been a showcase for democracy



*For decades the central figure in Korea was Dr. Syngman Rhee, "father of his country," and 12 years its President.*



*Korea is divided approximately at the 38th parallel by the truce line of 1953. South Korean cities shown have ten Rotary Clubs.*

in the Far East. The months to come will be crucial in determining whether that ideal eventually can be attained. Now new elections are scheduled, and Korea at this writing was to have a parliamentary form of government headed by a Prime Minister.

Korea's economic recovery still has a long way to go, although sturdy buildings and wide streets have replaced war's desolation in Korean cities, although irrigation dams have been built, coal mines modernized, fishing fleets renovated, and orphans housed. In this great task of reconstruction, members of Korea's Rotary Clubs—Chonju, Hanyang, Inchon, Kwangju, Pusan, Pusan South, Seoul, South Seoul, Taegu, and Taejon—have been active. And one of the most vital functions of the Clubs has been to provide a meeting place and a forum for business, professional, and political leaders of varying views.

Korea's sturdy, stubborn, and talented people look forward to the day when they will no longer need the economic supports furnished by the United States and the United Nations. Men like the members of Korea's ten Rotary Clubs are vitally interested in building secondary industries which will provide goods for export. They are exploring ways to cut the red tape of international trade, to encourage foreign investment in Korea, to promote Korean products abroad, and to make the best use of Korea's chief resource—its large labor force. And they are aware that the natural beauties and pleasant climate of their historic country, one of the world's oldest civilizations, has much to offer tourists who can bolster the country's economy. Such planning, together with the democracy and independence Korea's people have so long striven to obtain, appears to offer hope for the future of a troubled land.



# Ed. R. Johnson— AN APPRECIATION

By I. B. SUTTON

*President of Rotary International in 1928-29*

PAST PRESIDENT Edward Roberts Johnson, of Roanoke, Virginia, died April 12 of a heart attack at his Winter home in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. His age was 77. Rotary International has lost a great leader and countless Rotarians have lost one of their closest and most cherished friends. As President of our international organization, Ed. Johnson travelled widely and served tirelessly with great dignity and prestige.

He was a gifted administrator with a remarkable memory, a lucid mind, and an ever-present notebook. He was a quiet, rather soft-spoken man who could coordinate his ideas and arguments in a far more effective and respected manner than if he had raised his voice. He was a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, of which his father, the late Lucius E. Johnson, was president from 1903 to 1918. Born in Aurora, Illinois, Ed. attended Allegheny Institute in Roanoke and Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana. He was an officer in numerous business and financial institutions.

Ed. began his Rotary career in 1920 in the Rotary Club of Roanoke, of which he later became President, then served successively as District Governor, international Director, and Vice-President, and was elected international President at the Mexico City Convention in 1935, at which outstanding event he served with distinction as Chairman of the Convention Committee. He served as Chairman and member of numerous international Committees, always keeping a very keen interest in legislative matters, opposed as he was to any centralization of authority in Rotary International and being a firm believer in a true democratic form of administration.

We Rotarians of the Republic of Mexico will always hold a deep feeling of gratitude toward Ed. Johnson for his splendid work, his meticulous atten-



*Ed. R. Johnson, of Roanoke, Va., President of Rotary International in 1935-36, who died April 12, 1960.*

tion to details, and his very successful administration of the 1935 Mexico City Convention of Rotary International.

Ed. Johnson was an honorary member of the Rotary Clubs of Fort Lauderdale and Lauderdale Beach, Florida; Salem, Virginia; and Williamson Road, Virginia. He also served as director of the Roanoke chapter of the American Red Cross and president of the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce and was an officer of the French Legion of Honor.

Loyalty to his many responsibilities and friends, and the courage of his convictions were his outstanding characteristics. One of his fellow citizens has written of him as follows:

"Ed. Johnson was a member of every committee that called for hard work and service in our city. For years he worked wholeheartedly, sincerely, and successfully at whatever he did. He had good judgment, wisdom, and executive ability to a marked degree. He earned and merited confidence in everything undertaken, and the admiration and friendship of hosts of his fellowmen."

Ed. is survived by his wife, Edith, and daughter, Mrs. Ruth Johnson Davod, both well known to Rotarians of many lands, whose hearts go out to them in their great loss at this time.

# Conference at Sea

*On a ship in quiet waters, far from the sounds of their busy cities, some South African Rotarians build friendly ties and make new plans.*

By **THOMAS H. STUBBS**

*President, Rotary Club of  
Roodepoort-Maraisburg,  
Union of South Africa*

**U**P THE GANGPLANK of the 18,400-ton liner *Bloemfontein Castle*, docked at Durban, strode more than 550 passengers. Rotarians and their wives, they had come from all parts of District 220, which is comprised of 67 Rotary Clubs and some 2,300 Rotarians in eight South African countries and the island of Madagascar.

Behind these Rotary folks were days of planning for the care of their households and their children; ahead of them was a ten-day cruise in the Indian Ocean with port calls at Lourenço Marques and Beira in Portuguese Mozambique. Off Beira, in the Mozambique Channel, was to come the main event of the trip: the 1959 Conference of District 220 to be held for two days aboard ship.

We embarked early in the morning of April 27 under a clear sky and a benevolent sun. Officially, the Conference was to open on our fifth day at sea, but the fellowship and inspiration of this Rotary

gathering engulfed us right away. On promenade decks, in spacious lounges, and at dining-room tables old friendships were renewed and new ones begun with such greetings as "Hello! I'm Sabse Spiro from Roodepoort and this is my wife, Gladys."

Our first evening under way was enlivened by a "Welcome aboard" party given by Captain Duggie Sowden and his officers. Senior officials of the Union-Castle Line also attended, and best wishes for a successful Conference were wired to us by the chairman of the line, Sir W. Nicholas Cayzer. But before the evening was over we turned to some Rotary business: the District Assembly for incoming Presidents and Secretaries. Ivan Barkhuysen, of Johannesburg, then District Governor, led this session of instruction and information for incoming Club officers.

Our arrival at Lourenço Marques on the second day found everyone ready to disembark. This capital city of Mozambique is an important port and commercial center. Busses were waiting to show us some of the sights, including the beautiful reception rooms of the municipal building, the cathedral, and the art museum. Some of the delegates and their

*A view of the prow and superstructure of the S. S. Bloemfontein Castle, floating site of the 1959 Conference of District 220 attended by 550 Rotarians and their wives of South Africa.*



*The ten-day cruise began at Durban, Union of South Africa, and included visits at Lourenço Marques and Beira, Mozambique. These Conference delegates are boarding the ship off Beira.*





*A photographer's delight! Plenty of sunshine and an exciting dramatic setting, as the ship sails north from Durban in the Indian Ocean.*

wives were received by the Governor General of Mozambique, Flag Captain Pedro Correia de Barros. In Lourenço Marques, Governor Barkhuysen and I, as Conference Chairman, were honored to be received by Cardinal Gouveia.

Between Lourenço Marques and Beira, a distance of 485 sea miles, the assembly of Presidents and Secretaries-Elect continued, with emphasis on co-ordinating District activities for the coming year. Upon arriving at Beira, situated at the mouths of the Pungwe and Busi Rivers, we all lined up along the railing to wait for the launches to bring aboard many Conference delegates from the northern parts of the District. When they drew alongside, a mighty chorus of welcomes filled the air.

With our new shipmates among us, the Conference opened in the ship's central lounge, an unusual location for a Rotary District Conference, but an ideal one. With their menfolk occupied with Rotary deliberations, the ladies left the ship to attend a luncheon at Beira's newest hostelry, the Grand Hotel.

That evening, with the ladies back on board, Con-





*At Beira, on the Mozambique Channel, Colonel Pinto, the Governor of Manica and Sofala, and his wife come aboard to open the Conference. Ivan Barkhuysen, Rotary Governor, welcomes them.*



*The shipboard meeting begins as District Governor Barkhuysen calls the first plenary session to order. At his right is W. Maurice Wild, Past RI Vice-President, who is representing Rotary's President at meeting.*

ference delegates and guests were honored by the presence of Colonel Alberto Ferreira Macedo Pinto, Governor of the Province of Manica and Sofala. Colonel Pinto officially opened the two-day meeting in behalf of the Governor General of Mozambique. We then heard an inspiring address, "Keep Rotary a Living Thing," by W. Maurice Wild, of Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa. A Past Vice-President of Rotary International, Rotarian Wild was present as the representative of Clifford A. Randall, who then was serving as Rotary's world leader.

In the final hours of our Conference held in a floating auditorium, we nominated a District Governor for 1959-60, James R. Webb, of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, and had our sights set for the coming year on a realistic level by Governor Barkhuysen, who said in his closing address: "Let us get rid of this false, superimposed idea that Rotary can accept responsibilities for which it is neither fitted, designed, nor intended. Let us use our common sense and see Rotary in its true perspective. Then when we have done so, and have satisfied ourselves as to what we are pledged, let each of us see to it that we are faithful to our trust and try to make ourselves worthy of it."

The Conference at sea ended with a Grand Ball held ashore at Beira. The next day, Sunday, after attending church services, we bade farewell to those Rotarians and their wives who would not be returning to the ship with us. Soon after we boarded the *Bloemfontein Castle*, she hoisted anchor, turned southward, and sailed to Durban.



*With their husbands absorbed in Rotary matters aboard ship, the ladies, prettily frocked and hatted, are ashore in Beira to attend a luncheon addressed by the wife of the British vice-consul.*





*While the Bloemfontein Castle is at anchor off Beira, the two-day Conference continues in the ship's main lounge. Matters relating to the District and Rotary world-wide are discussed, and a Governor for District 220 is nominated for the forthcoming year.*



*The wife of Max Conley, President of the Rotary Club of Pietersburg, Union of South Africa, displays her £3,000 collection of dolls.*



*Dressed in crisp white uniforms, students of the Rotary-sponsored Rio Branco school in São Paulo, Brazil, greet President Thomas and his wife, May. Nearing completion is a six-story Rotary school with classrooms for 4,000 elementary, high-school, and adult students.*



*In Caracas, Rotary's chief signs guest book at a black-tie fête. At his side is Club Secretary Alfredo de Majo.*



#### **The President's Travels**

President Harold Thomas visited six South American nations, three islands of the Caribbean. Main cities shown on the map are (in order): Chicago, Miami, Kingston, Barranquilla, Caracas, Bogotá, Quito, Lima, Trujillo, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Fortaleza, Belém, Georgetown, Port of Spain, and San Juan. On April 25-May 1 he attended the annual RIBI Conference held in Douglas, Isle of Man.

# *i Bienvenidos!*

*All over Latin America  
Rotarians say 'Welcome!'  
to Rotary's First Couple.*

**S**PEEDING along the six-lane *Autopista*, the 7-million-dollar-per-mile highway that climbs 3,000 feet through the rugged hills between the seaport of La Guaira and Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, a member of the welcoming party gestured toward the brilliantly lighted engineering marvel before them. "This," he said with pride, "is one of the most exciting symbols of the marvellous progress in Venezuela."

In Venezuela and in other South American countries on his guests' itinerary (see map) there were many such examples of progress. Tall buildings, ultramodern in line and color, pierce tile-roof skylines in cities where men are jumping decades, even centuries, in a drive for better health, education, and housing. Wherever Harold T. Thomas stopped, his Rotary hosts took him to see their Club's part in this great scheme. Large schools, small schools, hospitals, clinics, parks—Rotary's President saw and inspected projects which drew both his wonder and his praise for the boldness and generosity in which they were conceived.

It was the first trip to South America for President Harold and his wife, May. Last month he carried his blueprint for bridges of friendship to England for the annual Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. Next month he will unpack his bags at 44 Selwyn Avenue in Auckland, home for the first time in 15 months.



*With a wide smile for the welcoming party, President Harold T. Thomas steps from the plane in Quito, Ecuador, the fifth stop on a one-month Rotary visit—his first—to lands of the Caribbean and South America.*



*In colorful Kingston, Rotarian Abe Issa, chairman of the Jamaica Tourist Board, greets the President. Making the introduction is Rotarian Sydney Levy.*

*Continued on next page*



*At a press conference in Lima, Peru, Juan I. Camet (left) translates for President Thomas. Seated between them is Lima Rotary President Luis D. Razetto, who presided at a big inter-Club luncheon. Guests included Past RI President Fernando Carbajal, District Governors Francisco Ruiz-Alarco, Luis de Orbegoso.*

# *¡Bienvenidos!* Continued from preceding page



Before a crowd of youngsters eagerly awaiting its opening, President Thomas helps dedicate a library sponsored by the Rotary Club of Quito. Introducing him is Club President Leonardo Cornejo S., at whose left (light suit) is District Governor Alfredo Albornoz S. Quito's Mayor Julio Moreno E. stands at President Thomas' left. . . (At right) Harold Thomas' many interviews with chiefs of State included this one with Camilo Ponce E., President of Ecuador. Rotary came to this land of 4 million people in 1927. Now there are 19 Clubs.



Sparkling white in the dry, hot sunshine of Lima is this clinic built by the Rotary Club of El Rimac and here visited by Rotary's President. It's bringing medical help and information to hundreds of poor people of the area. In another visit in Peru, Rotarians of Miraflores took him to see a kindergarten built by their Club.







*Last stop in South America brings him to Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, where he signs the guest book in the office of the Mayor, Rotarian J. A. Luckhoo (left).*

*Rotary helping children regain the use of paralyzed limbs is the story in Bogotá, Colombia, where local Rotarians are building a modern clinic (under construction in photo at right) for rehabilitation of polio victims. President Thomas visits the old clinic, which now is too small, with (left to right) District Governor Teófilo Quintero, Club President Rafael A. Pineda, and Dr. Garavito, of the Institute.*



*Chicago reporters collect a news story following the President's talk before Rotary's first Club. At right is 92-year-old Max Goldenberg, who joined the Club in 1905.*



*Celluloid collars and handle-bar mustaches were in vogue when Rotary came to St. Louis, Mo. President Thomas and his wife, May, helped the 476-member Club celebrate its 50th anniversary in February. At the left is Club President Robert W. Murch.*

*Santiago, the centuries-old capital of this long, rugged, and scenic land, will host the South American Regional Conference of Rotary International November 24-27.*

# CHILE

**By ALEJANDRO GARRETON SILVA**

*Chairman of the 1960 South American Regional Conference Committee, the author is a Past Director of Rotary International. He is professor of medicine on the University of Chile faculty.*



**F**IFTY years had not yet elapsed since America's discovery when a young Spanish captain and his men began a 400-day march over mountains, valleys, and deserts from Peru to Chile. Arriving at a spot of incredible beauty, at the foot of a mountain, in the center of a valley, Pedro de

*Pedro de Valdivia was the Spanish captain who founded Santiago in 1541. He and his men had marched for 400 days from Peru.*



Valdivia established on February 12, 1541, the city of Santiago del Nuevo Extremo. Here Valdivia found rich soil with myrtles and guillaves, ginger and strawberries, and "corn as tall as spears." He was only 40 years old, and a halo of legend already surrounded him. This was the beginning of the conquest of Chile.

Santiago was the sixth capital city established in South America, and is now the fourth-largest city in South America. November 24-27, 1960, it will be the site of the South American Regional Conference of Rotary International, and Rotarians from everywhere are invited.

Here they can begin to explore a strange, homogeneous country blessed with beautiful scenery and climate and fruitful valleys—and with a people who have surmounted a "crazy geography," isolation, hard soil, and an unfriendly sea.

Chile has received since its birth the cultural influence of Europe. From France and Spain, in art and literature; from Britain, in politics and its navy; and

from Germany, in science, its army, education, and technology. Only in the last few decades has a vast and very profitable influence from the United States been felt. It can be noticed in our universities, in the activities of technical, industrial, commercial, and agricultural firms; as well as in our public-health programs.

The capital of Chile has grown in every direction: residential districts, industrial zones, workingmen's towns, alternate on its vast area. Today Greater Santiago has nearly 2 million inhabitants.

A large avenue, called Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins, after the man who founded the Republic in 1810, crosses the city from east to west. Four big parks full of beauties, shades, and lights give Santiago a romantic and sheltering green hue.

Atop Santa Lucía hill is a beautiful garden where, near the cliffs, flowers and plants intermingle and form pleasant nooks next to centuries-old trees. It is the prom-

enade of children, students, and lovers.

In Santiago we find the headquarters of the freely elected democratic Government of the Republic. Social Security, a National Health Service, organization of industry, and plans for huge housing developments are among its accomplishments.

Santiago, too, is the center of a great and far-reaching educational effort. We have three large universities: the Universidad de Chile, with 16,000 students; the Universidad Católica, with 7,000 students; and the Universidad Técnica del Estado, with 6,000 students.

The intellectual effort of Chile has reached in a century and a half a level of high quality. A country of historians, Chile has



*Spacious and modern Santiago lies at an altitude of 1,700 feet in the very fertile Central Valley, backdropped by soaring Andes peaks. The climate here is similar to California's.*



*The broad and beautiful Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins in Santiago is named for the man who founded the Chilean Republic in 1810 and became its first President.*

led historic and polygraphic investigation to a stage of solid maturity.

The configuration of the landscape has produced a great number of painters who have carried to paintings of great value the essence of the Chilean landscape.

Fiction has had great followers, and poetry reached its highest expression with Gabriela Mistral,

winner of a Nobel Prize in 1945.

A characteristic trait of Santiago, as well as of the whole country, is its devotion to the free expression of ideas and purposes. The background of liberty and rebelliousness of the Chilean people needs this element. The oldest newspaper written in Spanish, *El Mercurio*, established in 1827, is in Santiago.

In its four centuries of existence, the city has gone through many hours of affliction. During the first years there were the fires and destructions due to the Araucanians, the unconquerable natives who lived in Chile long before the arrival of Pedro de Valdivia. Then came the earthquakes which caused incredible damage. After each catastrophe the spirit of the people arose to rebuild and also to create new progress.

Thus has the city survived. Its physical aspect is young. Few buildings of the past are still standing. A modern sense of life and its comforts has inspired most of the present constructions in which one can already observe some original characteristics; and it seems that a new tradition is being created. There are fascinating residential districts and avenues of beautiful design.

The downtown business district is a curious blend of Europe and the New World. Large department stores and small shops exist side by side with a vast trade to serve industrial and agricultural needs.

The gifts of Nature—the products of the soil and what comes from the sea, God's farm—have given rise to a painstaking refinement in eating. Again a mixture

*Fountains, trees, and statues lend beauty to Santiago's Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins. The capital city with its environs now has a population that approaches 2 million.*





*Fountains play in the gardens of the racing club in Santiago. Crowds flock to its track to see fine horses compete. Rodeos featuring Chilean cowboys are also popular.*

of the indigenous and the foreign has created the good Chilean cooking in which it is easy to observe some French influence. The gamut of culinary art goes from the popular dish, typical of Chile—the corn pie, *humita* and *empanada*—to the most costly and difficult to prepare which climax with the famous lobster from Juan Fernández Island. The vineyards that cover a great part of the center of the country start at a very short distance from Santiago, almost within its limits. A great variety of exquisite wines form a tradition of great prestige.

The eagerness for everything that means culture has tried to use all existing ways for expressing itself. In addition to many famed libraries and museums, Chileans are proud of their "bina-tional cultural institutes" organized during the last 25 years or so. There are 21 of them, each representing a different country; their purpose is to promote cultural

exchange and to develop in Chile the artistic, literary, and historical ideas of these countries.

The theater has had a tremendous boom in Santiago during these last few years, and in Greater Santiago there are three symphonic orchestras.

The industrial effort of the country is guided, directed, and controlled from Santiago. Overcoming tremendous difficulties, sometimes titanic, the country has been able to enter the field of big industry. It tears from the earth, copper, iron, gold, silver, nitrates, coal, magnesium, borax, and sulphur. Chile has the largest copper reserve in the world and its 1959 production was 538,000 metric tons of the reddish metal, the second largest after the U.S.A. The Chilean steel industry, second largest after Brazil in production, was established during the last few years. Our mineral wealth represents 82 percent of all our exports and constitutes 10 percent

of the national income. Finally, during these last few years we have developed our oil resources, which already cover 80 percent of our national needs.

These are the great endeavors, the work of the last decades. But this is not all. The industrial effort has explored with eagerness and talent nearly all possible roads. The range of its activities is extraordinary: the coarse cloth and the fine silk, the carved wood and the wrought iron, the cheap book and the *de luxe* edition, the agricultural machine and the chromed-metal object, the exquisite crystal and the window-pane, the aristocratic jewel and the popular toy.

Chile now has 7½ million inhabitants. They are unequally distributed over its 741,767 square kilometers. In the North, in the region of the great deserts and mineral deposits—copper and nitrates—there are only two people per square kilometer; in the agricultural and industrial central part, with its large cities, the density goes up to 125. But in the South, the region of forests and lakes, the proportion is of only .5 per square kilometer.

Chile has the longest shore line in the world: 4,275 kilometers. The climate has been praised by everybody for its mildness. In the central zone we have, as an average, a temperature of 67 degrees Fahrenheit during Summer months—part of December to mid-March—[Continued on page 55]

*High in the Atacama Desert region of Northern Chile stands a chapel built by the Bolivians who worked now-abandoned copper mines.*





# The Last Word on Miamiland



*James P. Mitchell, U. S. Secretary of Labor, will speak on Monday morning.*



*Edward V. Rickenbacker, wartime ace, now airline head, speaks on Wednesday.*



*Victor Andrés Belaunde, President of the General Assembly, speaks Thursday.*

**T**HE first word you should have on Rotary's 1960 Convention in Miami and Miami Beach, Florida, May 29-June 2, is this: If you are reading this in mid-May and can still reach Florida by Convention time, it is *not too late* to mail your request for hotel accommodations—*now!*

You have a hotel-reservation form in the back of your February and April issues of this Magazine. Detach it, fill it in, and mail it to the Rotary Convention Hotel Committee, P. O. Box 511, Miami Beach 39, Florida, U.S.A.

*In glass-bottom boats at Silver Springs, tourists glide through a jungle setting.*



The next-to-the-last word on the Convention is that everything is ready—program events and entertainment and hospitality features. A recent addition to the roster of distinguished speakers you will hear is James P. Mitchell, U. S. Secretary of Labor. He is to address the Convention at the first plenary session on Monday, May 30.

Among other speakers who will appear on the platform of the Miami Beach Convention Hall are Captain Edward V. ("Eddie") Rickenbacker, flying ace of World War I who now heads a major airline company, and Victor Andrés Belaunde, of Peru, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Captain Rickenbacker speaks on Wednesday, Dr. Belaunde at the final session on Thursday.

Also ready for the curtain to go up on Rotary's 51st Annual Convention are entertainment features ranging from musical interludes at plenary sessions to spectacular outdoor presentations. The "Flamingo Festival at Hialeah," a pre-Convention feature on Saturday afternoon, May 28, and the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra at Convention Hall on Sunday evening, May 29, will start Convention week off in typical Florida style.

This high note of entertainment excellence reaches its climax on Wednesday evening, June 1, in the world-famous Orange Bowl. There, in a magnificent setting and with a cast of 3,000 performers, will be presented for the first time the 400-year history of *Florida under Five Flags*. A colorful extravaganza certain to thrill the Rotary audience.

Now—the last word on Miamiland. It's simply this: Make last-minute plans if you must, but come to the 1960 Convention—and bring your family.

*Florida offers climate, oranges, fabulous hotels, and sun bathers like this miss.*





# Peeps at Things to Come

By Roger W. Truesdail, Ph.D.

■ **Positive Door Closer.** A screen- and storm-door closer with a by-pass valve assures positive latching. It is reversible and may be used on doors of either hand without mechanical change and it provides a 105-degree opening. The cylinder snaps on after the brackets have been applied, thereby eliminating the need for screws and nuts usually used. All parts are rustproofed. (1)

■ **Magnetic Car Signs.** Business identification and advertising on automobiles used for business and personal use are made possible by new channel-shaped aluminum sign plates which hold firmly to the car body by a number of powerful permanent magnets. They eliminate the need for permanent car lettering. No brackets or adaptors need be attached to the car. The magnetic signs can be lifted off, and need be used only when desired. (2)

■ **Squeeze Tube Steel.** The first steel adhesive that can be squeezed out of a tube for home repairs is on the market. It is a combination of powdered steel and bonding resins in a heavy body liquid form. It can be applied with a spatula or brush, or sprayed on. The tube has a special applicator cap which can be used for small repairs. It is claimed to adhere permanently to all metals and it will bond securely to concrete, fiberglass, wood, and many types of laminated woods. After it has dried it can be cut, filed, sanded, or machined. It is nonrusting and a nonconductor of electricity. It can be used to seal and solder leaks in pipes, radiators, boats, and gutters, and to repair holes and dents in gasoline tanks, kitchen utensils, and garbage pails. It can be brushed onto sections of auto and truck bodies that have been worn by rusting or grinding. (3)

■ **Nut Remover.** A tool kit provides for the easy removal of rusted or frozen nuts. It includes two different-sized units with an interchangeable tool-steel cutter. Stubborn nuts may be split without damaging the bolt or threads. Up to 100 nuts may be cut without reshaping the chrome-moly tool-steel cutter. It is designed for hobby workers, craftsmen, manufacturers, tool makers, and maintenance men. The three pieces come in a plastic carrying case. (4)

■ **Plastic Tinted Windows.** Picture windows and large glass-panel doors in the home and other places may be tinted in

position with a new transparent alkyl-based liquid plastic in a range of eight attractive colors to cut down fade and glare. This is not a do-it-yourself application, as it is applied with special flow coating equipment. The plastic dries in 30 to 40 minutes and can be washed by conventional methods without scratching, cracking, peeling, or chipping. It is guaranteed in writing by the applicator, who reports that laboratory and field tests show it will reduce the rays which cause sun fading by as much as 99 percent, depending on the coating hue used. Likewise, heat and glare are dras-

*So-called safe water is not always just that on camping jaunts, and getting good drinking water can prove a chore. A water purifier such as this will provide peace of mind to travellers without encumbering water containers.*



tically reduced. Initial air-conditioning tonnage costs on some locations have been reduced 17 percent, while as much as 30 percent savings in operating expenses have been established. In addition to use in the home, it is recommended for retail stores, factories, schools, libraries, public buildings, restaurants, hospitals, automobiles. (5)

■ **Lubrication-Free Bearings.** Greaseless automobiles may be on the market in the near future. A low-friction fiber has passed another test—as a ball-joint suspension bearing and steering-linkage bearing in automobiles. Bearings of this material were installed in six taxicabs which then ran 50,000 miles each with no chassis lubrication. Taxicabs with conventional bearings were greased 36 times each in piling up the same mileage. Drivers of the plastic-bearing cabs called them "the poor man's power steering" based on driving ease from their low friction. (6)

■ **Heat-Resistant Plastic.** A totally new

material capable of protecting astronauts, animals, or delicate instruments in the awesome flight through space and reentry into the earth's atmosphere has been developed by General Electric Company researchers. The material, an organic plastic substance, has successfully undergone many tests, including temperatures of more than 15,000 degrees Fahrenheit, greater than the calculated surface temperature of the sun. It was developed as a heat shield for nose cones sent into space. (7)

■ **Future Homes.** The trend is and will continue to be toward the development and use of nondestructible materials indoors and outdoors. This will reduce maintenance to a minimum. The outside walls and roof may be constructed of weather-resistant and corrosion-resistant aluminum, metal alloys, fiberglass, or plastic. The colors of the aluminum shingles and sidings will be in baked-enamel colors embossed with wood grain. Inert colored minerals will be an integral part of the fiberglass and plastic. Insulation laminated to the underside would eliminate the need for installing separate insulation. Fireproof

paints will retard flames from spreading. Corrosion of all metals used in home construction will be practically eliminated by special treatment of presently used metals or by substituting new materials.

■ **Weather Control.** A majority of a group of United States weathermen, questioned by a *Science Service* poll, believe weather control or modification in the form of increased or decreased rain and prevention of hail and lightning is possible within ten to 15 years.

## For Further Information, Write:

(1) Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Chrysler Building, New York 17, N. Y. (2) Zeta-Northern Co., P. O. Box 634, Erie, Pa. (3) Woodhill Chemicals Co., 1390 E. 34th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio. (4) Borroughs Tool & Equipment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. (5) American Glass Tinting Corp., P. O. Box 6565, Houston 4, Tex. (6) E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., c/o William E. Sheehy, Wilmington 98, Del. (7) General Electric Co., 3198 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 4, Pa. Photo: Sure Pure Co., Ringoes, N. J. (When writing to firms, please mention THE ROTARIAN.)

# Speaking of Books



*Ranging from the Arctic Ocean to the  
Great Lakes, these tell of Canada.*

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

ON OUR SHELF this month are books about Canada and by Canadians. Among several of interest and value, I have most keenly enjoyed *The Ice Was All Between*, by T. A. Irvine. This is a true adventure story of quite exceptional quality. It is the story of the maiden voyage of the Canadian naval ship *Labrador*, icebreaker and scientific exploring vessel, from her launching at Sorel on the St. Lawrence northward around the continent through uncharted waters and back through Bering Strait and the Panama Canal to Halifax. She was the first deep-draught vessel to sail through the long-sought Northwest Passage. The author was one of a score of scientists aboard whose labors made this voyage highly important in the development of knowledge of the Arctic.

He is also a man who can write. This book is marked by extraordinary vividness of narration—a power to picture place and action fully responsive to the unique and highly dramatic experience portrayed. The Arctic landscape, the *Labrador's* fierce battles with the ice, the rare meetings with other ships, the discouragements and near catastrophes and final triumph: all these are lived intensely by the reader as he turns the pages.

The quality of the experience is matched by the interest and appeal of the human actors in the drama. Lieutenant Irvine brings them before us sharply and warmly, with quiet humor and deep feeling—a likable and memorable group of men. I like everything about this book—perhaps most of all the character of the man behind it which his book so clearly reveals: utterly free from pretentiousness and self-praise, candid, generous, marked by a rich

sense of humor frequently applied to himself. I think there are very many Rotarians who will enjoy this exciting story of an important voyage as much as I did.

The leisurely tour through Canada which I have long wanted to take is in one dimension supplied by *Looking at Architecture in Canada*, by Alan Gowans, a native of Canada now teaching at the University of Delaware. This book confirms the feeling I have long had that there are very many buildings in Canada that I would like to see: residences particularly, churches, other public buildings. Canada's architecture, like that of parts of the United States, mirrors her history of more than 300 years. I like especially in Mr. Gowans' book the way in which he traces the beginnings of Canadian architecture and shows the forces that shaped it and the influences it displays. The very many

excellent illustrations of course are essential in the rich total impression of a most interesting field which the book gives. I'm going to keep it to reread and use when I make that leisurely Canadian journey!

Rather divergent interpretations of certain crucial phases and major figures of Canadian history are presented in two substantial and highly interesting works by eminent Canadian historians. *Canadians in the Making*, by Arthur H. M. Lower, Douglas Professor of Canadian History at Queen's University, is a social history of Canada from the beginnings to the modern Commonwealth. I don't know of any volume on the social history of the United States which is comparable at once in scope and in quality. The story of Canadian life is immensely rich and absorbing, and Lower's knowledge matches its demands, whether we are looking at the birth rate in early New France or the planting of orchards in Ontario, at the "healthy local rural culture" of the 1850s or Canadian conflict with British military etiquette in World War I. The book's vast range of information is integrated by admirable organization. Most important for the reader's pleasure, however, is Lower's style—crisp, concrete, marked by a constant play of dry and sometimes biting humor.

I suspect that this book may sometimes irritate readers who know more of its subject matter than I do. Lower is candid and outspoken. He is no victim of the cautious neutralism which when excessive enfeebles a good deal of modern historical writing. He has no hesitation about giving vigorous expression to his views of men and events.

One of the objects of Lower's caustic disapproval is George Brown (1818-



*The Labrador attacks ice eight feet thick in the fabled Northwest Passage. The photograph is one of many in The Ice Was All Between, by T. A. Irvine.*



1880), founder of the *Toronto Globe* and potent figure in Canadian politics for many decades. A somewhat different view of this man appears in *Brown of the Globe*, by J. M. S. Careless, chairman of the department of history at the University of Toronto. The book before me is the first volume of a two-volume biography, and is subtitled "The Voice of Upper Canada"; it carries the story of Brown's life through 1859.

I count this one of the best biographies I have read in recent years. In spite of my almost total ignorance of the men and events with which it deals, I have read it with sustained interest and steady pleasure. Again style is a chief factor in my enjoyment. Careless has remarkable ability to choose the telling and significant detail from his evident wealth of knowledge, the fruit of wide and thorough research. He has the further ability to present these details with real vitality. Brown was a formidable figure, and his biographer does not try to make him lovable. But his career was exciting and his impact on his times was crucial. I shall look forward to the second volume!

*Contemporary Canada*, by Miriam Chapin, disappoints me. I had read and liked earlier books by Mrs. Chapin about Canada, but the scope of this one is so wide, in its attempt to treat every phase of Canadian life and every region of the country, that it gives the effect of superficiality. Literature is the only aspect of Canadian culture on which I can claim even a small degree of competence; in this field *Contemporary Canada* is far from satisfactory.

The tone of Mrs. Chapin's discussion of Canadian literature is vaguely patronizing; if I were a Canadian I would resent it. Further, it is inadequate and ill informed. It fails to mention Louis

Hemon or his *Maria Chapdelaine*, a minor classic which has passed through a score of editions, or at another extreme Gwethalyn Graham's *Earth and High Heaven* and its powerful projection of social tension in urban Canada. Gabrielle Roy's *The Tin Flute* is briefly noted, but not her *Street of Riches*, one of the most poignantly memorable works of autobiographical fiction I have ever read, or her other fine novels, *Where Nests the Water Hen* and *The Cashier*. Bruce Hutchison isn't mentioned—the eminent writer and journalist of British Columbia whose successive books I have reviewed with high and well-merited praise in this department; or Farley Mowat, whose *The Dog Who Wouldn't Be* I called—and still think—one of the best and funniest humorous autobiographies I have ever read. In short, if *Contemporary Canada* is no more perceptive or informed on other aspects of Canadian life than it is on Canadian literature, it gives a very inadequate account of its subject.

\* \* \*

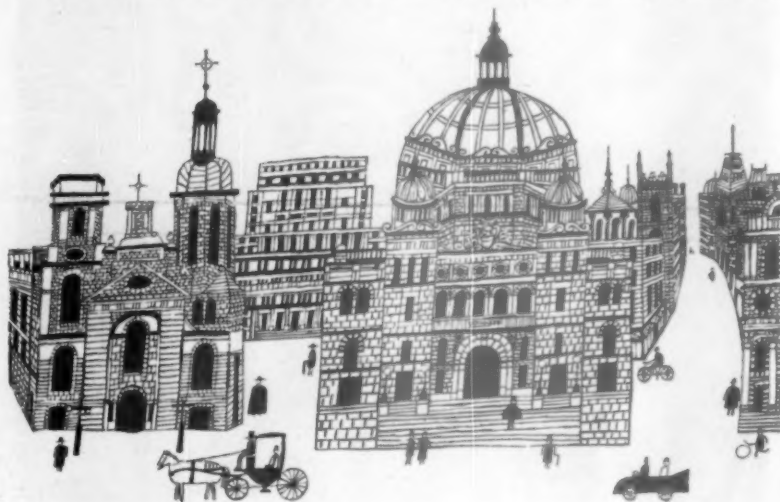
Farley Mowat's latest book, *The Desperate People*, is avowedly controversial. It tells the story of a small tribe of Eskimos whom, because of their total dependence on the annual migrations of the caribou, he called in the title of an earlier book *People of the Deer*. In that book he charged official neglect and mismanagement as responsible for the approaching extinction of these people, largely through starvation as a result of the diminution of the caribou herds. In *The Desperate People* he spells out that charge, with names, dates, and events. As a non-Canadian, totally lacking in contact with the region and the people, I cannot venture to guess whether these charges are right or wrong. I can only say that in so far as they may be right,

they could be paralleled many times over in the history of the official treatment of Indians in the United States. I can say too that I found the book an absorbing reading experience in spite of—possibly in part because of—its minute detail.

*Introduction to the Lakes*, by Frederick Louis Whitlark, M.D., is an informative and interesting book about the ships and commerce of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway. It deals with all the major ports of the Great Lakes and the Seaway, those in the United States as well as those in Canada, and traces clearly the history and special character of the stupendous commerce of the Lakes and the changes in that commerce which the Seaway is bringing about. Especially valuable are the detailed descriptions, with many pictures, of the various kinds of ships on the Great Lakes and the functions of each. For any resident in or visitor to the Great Lakes region this book will prove a rewarding investment.

To round out our Canadian shelf there is a recent volume in the Reference Shelf series, *Canada*, edited by Gladys Engel Lang. Like the other books in this admirable series, *Canada* is made up of essays and articles long and short, chiefly from recent periodicals. These well-chosen articles are grouped in topical sections under such headings as "Economic Growing Pains" and "Diversity and Unity," each with a brief introduction by the editor. Though the emphasis is primarily on recent times and

Quaint drawings decorate the book jacket of *Looking at Architecture in Canada*, by Alan Gowans. Most of the many illustrations are photos of all types of buildings.



current affairs, a brief historical sketch of Canada's past is provided. Anyone who wants to learn about Canada will find this little book distinctly helpful.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices: *The Ice Was All Between*, T. A. Irvine (Longmans, \$4.50).—*Looking at Architecture in Canada*, Alan Gowans (Oxford University Press, Toronto, \$10).—*Canadians in the Making*, Arthur R. M. Lower (Longmans, \$7.50).—*Brown of the Globe*, J. M. S. Careless (Macmillan Company of Canada).—*Contemporary Canada*, Miriam Chapin (Oxford, \$7).—*The Desperate People*, Farley Mowat (Little, Brown, \$4.50).—*Introduction to the Lakes*, Frederick Louis Whitlark, M.D. (Greenwich, \$3.95).—*Canada*, edited by Gladys Engel Lang (H. W. Wilson, \$2.50).



**I**F YOU ARE a middle-class business or professional man—if you hold a position which makes you eligible for membership in the local Rotary Club or some other service club—the odds are almost 100 to 1 you are perfectly happy or at least content with your work. And if you had to do it all over again, it's better than 2 to 1 you would choose the same vocation you're in!

Much has been said and written about tension and stress in the working world. We're "worn out" and "tired of it all"; "the strain is too great!" Psychiatry for the mentally fatigued has become almost as commonplace in our lives as aspirin. Yet two out of three of us would repeat the process if given the chance.

The persistent tales of woe that have come from executives I know prompted me recently to make a survey to determine whether these ills and frustrations actually exist, and, if they do, to what extent they can be traced to our suitability for and contentment with our jobs. Are we really square pegs in round holes, or do most of us cuddle quite comfortably with the jealous mistresses we call our vocations?

I surveyed business and professional men whose average age is 46 and who have been working an average of about 20 years. He is your doctor, lawyer, dentist, the real-estate or insurance agent, the men's wear merchant or department-store manager, the mill owner, the automobile dealer. He is Mr. Main Street in your home town and, most probably, he's you—or your next-door neighbor. Two-thirds are college graduates and are not following the footsteps of their fathers or fathers-in-law. One-fourth started their business or professional office from scratch.

If you were sole heir of that rich uncle in Texas, you might think one day you would close your office or shop forever and head for the ditch bank with a pole and wiggling worms. But the fact is that only 28 percent of the men I surveyed work *solely* because they must, 57 percent work because they have to and enjoy it, and the remaining 15 percent trudge to the "salt mines" daily because they enjoy it—and for no other reason!

Frankly, I was astounded. Somewhere along the way I acquired a firm conviction that today's executive had painfully adapted and reconciled himself with Benedictine submission to his vocational routine, harboring all the while a bridled compulsion to chuck it all and go back to the farm, to fish, to hunt, to lie in the shade. If not this, then surely there was the desire of the merchant to be a lawyer or doctor; or the desire of a lawyer or doctor to be a merchant. Or, like Dante's love of Beatrice, I thought most of us had glorified in our imaginations some field of en-

# LOVE your job ?



*Yes, more than you may think — this survey reveals.*

By **HARRY B. STEIN**  
*Rotarian, Fayetteville, N. C.*

deavor, other than our own, as the ultimate in vocational utopia.

Well, I was wrong, but I wasn't dead wrong. About one out of three would choose some other type of work if they could start again, and more than half of the total (54 percent) have at one time or another given some thought to changing occupations. Change to what?

Tied for first place among the choices were medicine and engineering, followed by a second tie between law and an army career. All other indications in the survey were sundry individual preferences ranging from farming to stock brokerage.

At some time during their careers, 45 percent of these men who are perfectly happy and content today in their work have changed vocations in the past. In better than 95 percent of the cases the switch worked for the better and enabled them to achieve the blissful state of employment they now enjoy. So let this be a guide to those who might be faced with the opportunity to make a change: if you have given full consideration to the matter and it adds up in favor of changing, the switch will probably be for the better.

Not every change will prove so, naturally, but at least we need not fear a change. The status quo may be comfortable, but has it brought you happiness and contentment? That's a question you will have to answer for yourself. Those I surveyed are happier for it, and that's as far as we can go here.

Remember we are discussing professional and business men—those who are

either self-employed or hold responsible executive positions. By and large the subjects of my inquiry vary from the reasonably successful in their pursuits to the very successful. There are some who have not as yet reached their maximum, and others who are simply maintaining the success they achieved or are building it higher. Infinite degrees are represented here, but they are all degrees of success.

What do these successful men look forward to? In our survey the question was asked, "If you were financially independent, what would you prefer doing above all other things to occupy your time?" An ambiguous question. The answer could refer to vocation or avocation. And that is one reason it was asked. Three-fourths of those answering preferred some form of *play*; the remainder expressed a desire to do various types of *work*. We all love fun and, fortunately, almost all of us find a goodly measure of it in our work, but it seems there are anticipations and desires outside our work which would give us even greater enjoyment.

First preference of half was travel. Travel may be considered by those who delve into the mysterious workings of the human brain as a means of escape, and maybe it is. But isn't "escape" just a change, a desire to do something different? I, for one, can't imagine a more wholesome and invigorating "escape" than travel; therefore, I can readily understand these professional and business men, successful in life, looking forward to travelling and seeing

# Does YOUR Family Know?



**YOU'VE** heard it often: you should have a will. But what about having your house otherwise in order for—yes, your widow?

To save your family from possible trouble and financial worries, you should arrange now to put information concerning the whereabouts of all important papers in a single place. A plainly marked envelope containing what they're going to need will serve.

What goes inside? The following check list will guide you in putting your house in order:

**Personal.** The first thing your family will need is personal facts for the clergyman and the newspaper. These should include the date and place of birth, names of mother and father, maiden name of wife, names and addresses of children and close relatives. In addition, make a list of your outstanding accomplishments, offices held, and organizations to which you belong. You could even write your own obituary. Some men have.

**Lock Box.** Do you have one? In what bank is it? Is it in your own name? Where is the key?

**Insurance.** Leave a complete list of policies by number and company. Has any money been borrowed on them? How much? Are there payments still to be made? Where are the policies kept? To whom can your family turn for advice on these matters?

**Personal Taxes.** Where are the receipts for your personal and income taxes? Do you owe anything?

**Car.** What kind of insurance do you have? Where are the policies? The bill of sale?

**Social Security?** Where is your Social Security card? Give information about how to file a claim with the Social Security board and include the address of the nearest office.

**Retirement.** If you have been paying into a retirement plan, give information about collection procedure.

**War Records.** If you are a war veteran, where is your discharge? Is your wife eligible for a pension? How should she establish her eligibility? Are there other veteran benefits your family should receive?

**Family Records.** Where is your marriage certificate, birth certificate, and the birth certificates of other members of the family? Proof of birth and proof of age are required by Social Security board and by insurance companies.

**Real Estate.** Where is the deed to each piece of real estate? Is any of it mortgaged? Where is the mortgage? Do you have the receipts for payments made? List the insurance policies you have on property and tell where they can be found. Are all the taxes paid? Where are the tax receipts? Any rental agreements you have made should be noted. What revenues may be expected from this property? Do you own a cemetery lot? Where is the deed for it?

**The Will.** Where is your will? Give the date of the will and the names and addresses of your lawyer and executors.

**Cash.** Do you have a checking account? Savings account? Where?

**Stocks and Bonds.** If you own securities, where are they kept?

**Business Interests.** If you are in business for yourself, do you have a partner? What is your agreement with him? Is there partnership insurance? Where are your copies of contracts and policies? Would you advise your family to sell the business? Whom can they consult on this matter?

**Debtors and Creditors.** Who owes you and whom do you owe money? What are the terms and amounts?

**Articles of Value.** List all items such as first editions of books, paintings, coin collections, etc., that you own.

To aid you in making out this important summary of your affairs, many banks have forms available to depositors. When you have completed the form—and added the items above that apply to you—file it in a place where your family would be sure to find it. Then, once each year, bring it up to date by making any revisions that are necessary.

It's foolish to take chances with the security of your loved ones.

—Mildred Riling

the world they are helping to make. Others, in answering this question, expressed a desire to help others, to farm, and to be in government service. Yes, fishing and hunting were listed, but by a surprisingly low percentage.

What advice to the young? These men of success are almost unanimous in their opinion (97 percent) that financial return is *not* the most important element to be considered in choosing a vocation. Rather, the three most important elements to consider are (1) the enjoyment and satisfaction the vocation will afford, (2) the opportunity for service it will permit you to render, and (3) the happiness it will provide.

There have always been and, I hope, always will be the fortunate few who early in life determine to be doctors or engineers, or whatever; who stick to it, study and prepare for it, and wind up being just what they said they would be. There are others whose parents decide what they want them to be and proceed to "bend the twig" accordingly—probably not the direction the tree would have grown of its own accord. These young trees are heading for trouble unless they shake themselves into reality before it's too late.

The vast majority of us start out in life wanting to be policemen, firemen, automobile mechanics, "soda jerks," and aviators. About the time we hit our first puppy love—or it hits us—we want to be anything as long as it provides enough income for the down payment on an engagement ring. Vocation doesn't matter then—there is only love! If we somehow get beyond this stage—and I don't know how any of us ever do—there are some things we can do to help us choose a vocation wisely.

**T**HE advice my panel gives to youth is to take a series of vocational-guidance and aptitude tests as early in life as is practical. The results of these tests should be studied to determine which vocations, of those for which they have aptitudes, hold an interest for them. When they decide upon one that seems most satisfying and invigorating, then they should consult experienced men in that particular field and learn as much about it as possible.

When you have completed this step, there are but two others for you to take: (1) get adequate formal education in your chosen vocation and (2) work, work, work. If you have been honest with yourself in making these evaluations, you will probably discover that what we call "work, work, work" will actually be the happiness and contentment that come to those who plan ahead and find in their vocations the opportunity for enjoyment, self-satisfaction, accomplishment, and service to oneself and his community.

# A Champ at 19

*A freak accident failed to ground  
the highest jumper of them all.*

By ALEX HALEY

*Nineteen-year-old John Thomas, of Cambridge, Mass., as he jumps 7 feet 2½ inches in the Chicago Daily News Relays, thereby topping the 1956 Olympics winning mark by three inches. He is expected to compete in the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome.*



AT Boston University in March, 1959, John Thomas, a lanky, 18-year-old Negro freshman who was the most sensational high jumper in the world, was operating an elevator. Only a month before, he had set new records with a 7-foot-1¼-inch high jump. Track fans considered him America's top bet to win a Gold Medal in the 1960 Olympics.

As he pushed the handle to go up, Thomas sat relaxed on a short stool with his long legs spraddled out. He did not notice that his left foot was sticking out through the metal-grill door of the old-fashioned elevator cage. Suddenly the desert boot he wore was caught and wedged between the rising elevator and the next floor. In a split second the foot was mashed.

Thomas, torn with pain and anguish, was rushed to the Massachusetts Memorial hospital. Surgeons hastily examined the foot. Tissue was lacerated, and the tendons of all the toes, and some of the nerves, were exposed. Extensive abrasions made it questionable if the skin would survive. But X rays showed no fractures—thanks to the shock-absorbing sponge-rubber sole of the desert boot.

Surgeons prepared to operate. Radio, television, and press wires flashed the news across the United States. Sports writers and fans

everywhere joined in regretting what seemed to be the end of a fantastic career which had just begun.

But no patient in the hospital was calmer than John Thomas. Almost as soon as he was removed from the operating room to a bed, his pleasant, triangular face mustered a smile for the nurses. But the cast over his lower left leg, dominating his bed, made him realize that his present and future had suffered an almost inconceivable setback. His mother was his first visitor. Biting back her own emotions, she saw in John's eyes the calm determination to win which she had watched in him all his life. She knew her boy. "You're going to jump again, John," she told him. "Everything's going to work out all right."

Coaches and doctors agreed that if there was any hope for John Thomas' athletic future, there must be no avoidable deterioration of the muscles. So Thomas' bed took on a Rube Goldberg aspect with an overhead apparatus of pulleys and weights, and he began performing push-and-pull exercises. Skilled therapists expertly kneaded and massaged the leg above the plaster cast.

But the second week in April it

became apparent the skin would not survive. The healing process would cause contraction and stiffening of the toes. To prevent this, there would have to be a skin graft.

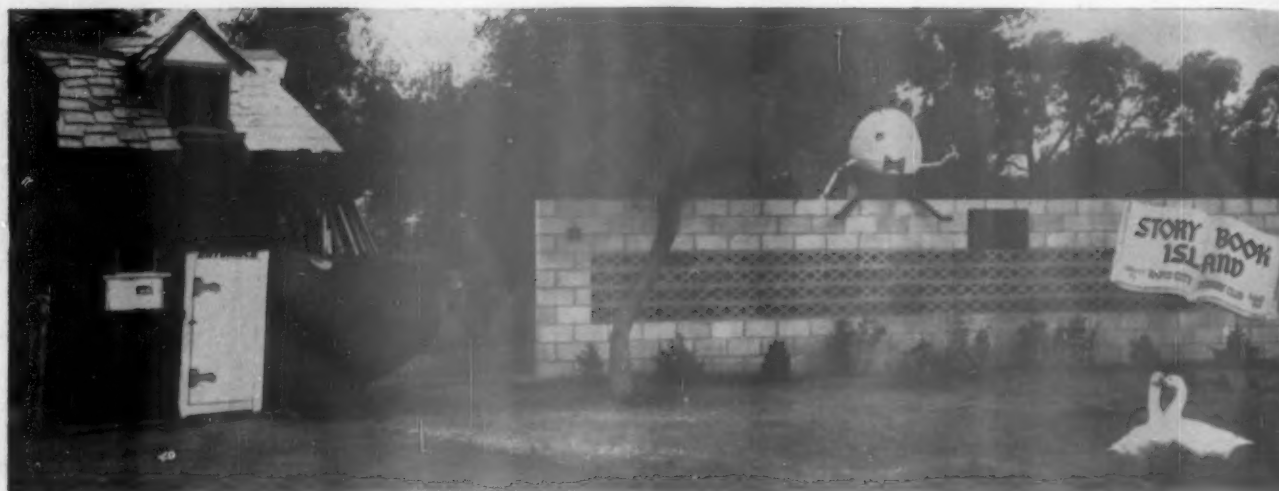
On April 27 Dr. Chester W. Howe performed the operation. Skin one ten-thousandth of an inch thick was taken from Thomas's left thigh and sutured with fine silk over the butterfly-shaped wound on the patient's left foot.

On May 1 Dr. Howe announced that the graft had taken. After two more weeks John Thomas was discharged. His left calf had not shrunk as much as might have been expected, but it was still three-fourths of an inch smaller than the right.

Since the age of 9 John Thomas had spent every Summer but one at Boy Scout camps, and now he besieged B. U. athletic officials and doctors to let him go to the camp at Rindge, New Hampshire. They agreed, if he would "take it very easy on that foot."

He complied by taking only very short walks at first, but the rest of the time he lifted weights while sitting, took stretching exercises, and massaged his calf. Soon he began swimming. In all the exercises, he made himself continue until [Continued on page 53]





Humpty Dumpty eavesdrops on two gossipy geese outside Story Book Island, a 17-acre park filled with nursery-rhyme figures (see item).

# The Clubs...in Action

*News from Rotary's 10,554 Clubs in 116 lands.*

## MOTHER GOOSE IN 3-D

*There was a crooked man  
Who walked a crooked mile,  
He found a crooked sixpence upon a crooked stile.  
He had a crooked cat  
Who caught a crooked mouse,  
And they all lived together in a little crooked house.*

Mother Goose is on the loose in Rapid City, So. Dak. On a wooded island in Sioux Park, local Rotarians have made the pages of the world's most famous nursery-rhyme book spring to life. The little crooked house nestles under leafy boughs. Humpty Dumpty, the Old Woman Who Lives in a Shoe, Peter Rabbit, the Little Red Hen, Three Blind Mice, and all the fanciful folk whose rhyming adventures have delighted young and old for centuries live here. During visiting hours, puppets tumble through their acts, troubadours stroll about with songs and stories, and happy youngsters climb about the bright sets.

Merle Gunderson, superintendent of Rapid City's Parks Department, fell in love with the idea of such a park when he heard of the success of Fairyland Park in Oakland, Calif., a park originated by Rotarian William Penn Mott, Jr. City funds were not available for the project in Rapid City, so Superintendent Gunderson took his plan before several local service groups. The fairy godfather turned out to be the Rapid City Rotary Club, 127 members strong—and willing. Their first step was to form a corporation to construct, maintain, and manage a park known as "Story Book Island." With a 20-year lease on the 17-acre wooded island they went to work. They built a bridge, filled and graded the land, dug waterways, and fenced it all around. Construction of 14 nursery-rhyme displays got under

way at the same time, each set sponsored by a local merchant. By grand-opening time last August, the displays, a parking lot, hard-surfaced paths, and a picnic area were completed. More than 10,000 people attended the dedication. In six weeks, 65,000 adults and children swarmed through the door in the shoe (see photo).

No admission fees are charged, but voluntary contributions last year were enough to pay supervisors, attendants, storytellers, and the cost of puppet shows. Last Fall the Club extended the fence to make room for Hansel and Gretel, Willie the Blue Whale, and a sugar-plum tree. Members planted 7,000 tulip bulbs and dozens of rose bushes which will add a splash of Nature's color as the park heads into its first full season.

## LUNAR LEAP

"This is your Rocket Captain," the voice boomed. "We are approaching a meteor field." Minutes before, 263 Rotarians of Newark, N. J., had rocketed off for the moon amid a blast of stereophonic sound effects. According to the weekly bulletin the year was A.D. 2000, and this was the day "Rotary goes interplanetary." Lunar visas adorned coat pockets. At each plate lay two small capsules, one a cocktail, the other a full-course dinner including tomato bisque, prime ribs, and pie à la mode. Members calculated their "take-off" weight on a special scale which quadrupled their





earthly poundage. At the gong, Spaceman Donald Rosenberger, dressed in cape and helmet, swept into the room to narrate a pageant of "Newark's 90 years in Rotary," which found Rotary's principles unchanged at the end of this century. It did forecast some changes, however. During the pageant a rocket ship whizzed overhead and crashed on the stage. Out stepped a man who claimed to be "Nikie Khrushchev III, president of the Rotary Club of Moscow, classification: capitalism." Club members applauded the new Rotarians who planned and staged the unique meeting. Old-timers said it was one of the greatest programs ever to get off the launching pad.

#### AID FOR AGADIR

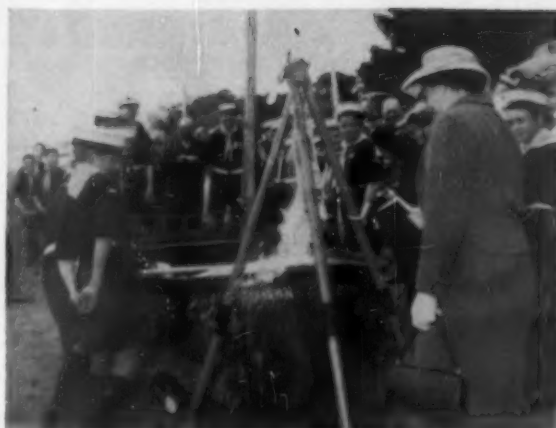
News of the disaster at Agadir, Morocco, brought prompt action from the International Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Forbes, Australia. Members collected more than £400, which was sent to survivors of the earthquake. Rotary Clubs desiring to send contributions for use in the disaster area may channel them through District Governor Georges Sorel, 1 Cours Bertagna, Bône, Algeria.

#### GREEN GROW THEIR GARDENS

This month 150 city kids who might never have known the joy of tending a garden are getting a chance to raise vegetables on their own ten-by-ten-foot plots. Drawn from crowded apartment areas of Yonkers, N. Y., the boys and girls are taking part in an annual "Gardens for Youth" program sponsored by the Rotary Club of Yonkers and a local plant-research institute. They prepare the soil, plant the seeds, and then heap loads of tender, loving care



Every year Rotarians of Yonkers, N. Y., help 150 young city dwellers discover the fun of gardening (see item).



Champagne splashes over the bow of the Rotarian, a sturdy craft which the Rotary Club of Colac, Australia, in celebration of its 25th anniversary, gave to Sea Scouts.

on the radishes, lettuce, beans, cabbage, and other vegetables that sprout from the soil (see photo). Last year the children, who range in age from 9 to 15, grew one and one-half tons of produce. Weeds don't have a chance as each youth and his partner vie for the honor of having the best-tended plot. Early in Spring all gardeners enroll in one or more two-week courses on soil preparation, seeds, plant care and disease, and insects. Yonkers Rotarians hand out awards, throw a hamburger and watermelon and cookie picnic for all, and administer the program with the same care the children give their gardens. They are convinced their effort in inspiring children with a love for living things will bear fruit for many years to come.

#### CLEAN-UP MEN

June is the month when ball meets bat in almost every town in the U.S.A. School's out, and so are young baseball teams—and their sponsors, many of which are Rotary Clubs. In Beverly, N. J., Little Leaguers are playing this year on a new field complete with backstop, dugouts, and landscaping. Local Rotarians worked for 15 years to change the rubbish-filled neighborhood lot into the fine playing field it is today. Two years ago they staged a circus to raise \$1,300 for their youth project. Last Summer they tackled their second major clean-up task, one which will result in a new field for the town's fast-expanding Babe Ruth League.

A team supported by Rotarians of Palm Springs, Calif., takes the field for its second season this month. Club members provide uniforms for the boys. A Little League team sponsored by the Rotary Club of Shelbyville, Tenn., enjoyed a special treat last year. Rotarians gave them an air trip to Nashville to see the Volunteers, the city's minor-league professional team, play ball.

#### WIDE, WIDER WORLD

Every year Rotary Clubs enable about 10,000 students to cross national boundaries. Thousands of other students discover Rotary hospitality when



*First-time visitors to the Rotary Club of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., carry home souvenir coconuts with the words "First Timer" painted on them. The coconut crew has a big job on its hands in Winter weeks—visitors outnumber regulars!*

they arrive in their land of study. Such was the pleasant experience of seven foreign students visiting Rotarians of Black River Falls, Wis., recently. Their week-end activities began with home visits on Friday. Sight-seeing tours filled most of Saturday, and the evening hours were devoted to a buffet supper and program in which students gave brief talks on life in their homelands. Easily arranged, easily carried off, the project broadened horizons for all who participated.

In another outing with an international flavor, 300 Rotarians and their families of Rotary District 631 (eastern Michigan) and 12 student guests from seven nations gathered in Ithaca recently to get acquainted and consume 300 pounds of juicy barbecued chicken and beef. The student guests were youths living in Rotary homes for eight weeks under the Experiment in International Living program.



*Rotarians arriving at Mehrabad Airport in Teheran, Iran, can't miss this invitation to visit the local Rotary Club. Here are four of its 60 members, including Secretary N. A. Montasser (left), the man who will sign your make-up card.*

Rotarians of Carlsbad, Calif., contributed \$350 toward travel expenses for student Marguerita Maceachin, of Uruguay, who is studying in Carlsbad. . . . In Chatham, Ont., Canada, 40 foreign students from the University of Michigan were week-end guests of Rotarians. . . . In Oildale, Calif., Rotarians gave international student guests a tour of the local telephone exchange, where they watched a demonstration of direct distance dialing.

## ROADS TO FRIENDSHIP

Rugeley, a suburb of Birmingham, England's second-largest city, has a new road named "Western Springs Road." In Western Springs, suburb of Chicago, the second-largest city of the U.S.A., there is a new street named "Rugeley." It's no coincidence. It's the result of an intercity friendship sparked by the People-to-People Program sponsored by the U. S. Information Agency. Rugeley dedicated its new road in 1957 during a visit by Elden Link, Past President of the Rotary Club of Elmhurst, Ill., and Howard Knowlton, Western Springs village president. In Western Springs a parade (see photo) followed by speeches by the Governor of the State, the British Consul General, and two teen-age guests



*Pretty maids, skirling bagpipes—Western Springs goes all out for Rugeley. The two towns are friends (see item).*

from Rugeley were high points in the dedication of Rugeley Road. The friendship thrives today, kept alive by correspondents in each town who are an ocean apart in body only.

## TEMPUS FUGIT—BACKWARD

When George W. Kohl was handed the gavel as President of the Rotary Club of Goshen, N. Y., a year ago, he said, "This year our Club must move forward!" At that precise moment the hand on the large wall clock behind him jumped back one minute. "We must take the lead!" (The hand jumped back again.) "And we must move toward our goals without delay." (Click, click—back went the minute hand.) By this time everyone had one eye on the crazy clock, the other on President Kohl. When he finally rapped the gong to adjourn the meeting, it was obvious it was all a joke. "We've eaten, sung, met, and enjoyed good fellowship," he said, "and the clock hands are right back where they started. I'd



Comedian Bob Hope and Nigerian student A. E. Ukonu beat out a bit of international rhythm at the big annual meeting of the Rotary-sponsored Visiting International Students Activity (VISA). The famed funny man had 250 students and 800 California Rotarians laughing all evening.

say we haven't wasted any time getting started this year." Next week, time marched on.

#### 50 YEARS THIS MONTH

The 231-member Rotary Club of Lincoln, Nebr., celebrates the 50th anniversary of its charter this month.

#### 46 NEW CLUBS

Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 46 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are São Manoel (Botucatu), Brazil; Madanapalle (Chittoor), India; Malling, England; Ibaraki (Takatsuki), Japan; North Durban (Durban), Union of South Africa; Hitachi-Ota (Mito), Japan; Naha, Ryukyu Islands; Maroubra (Randwick), Australia; Otaru South (Otaru), Japan; Holladay (Sugar House [Salt Lake City]), Utah; Killeen (Belton), Tex.; Ongole (Bapatla), India; Cuddapah (Kurnool), India; Kolar (Kolar Gold Fields), India; Kanuma (Tochigi), Japan; Beaconsfield (Georgetown), Australia; Viareggio (Lucca), Italy; Vuoksi (Imatra), Finland; Mufulira (Ndola), Northern Rhodesia; Jamkhandi (Belgaum), India; Southeast Houston (Harrisburg [Houston]), Tex.; Onalaska (La Crosse), Wis.; Sirsi (Dandeli), India; Margaret River (Busselton), Australia; Buzen (Nakatsu and Kokura), Japan; Santa Rita do Sapucaí (Itajubá), Brazil; Londrina Norte (Londrina), Brazil; Wanganui North (Wanganui), New Zealand; Ingolstadt (München-Mitte),

Germany; Kalamazoo South (Kalamazoo), Mich.; Ashiya (Kobe East and Nishinomiya), Japan; Wentworth (Mildura), Australia; Ichinoseki (Morioka), Japan; Suibara (Shibata), Japan; Blauvelt (Pearl River, Piermont, and Nyack), N. Y.; Blackwood (Mount Ephraim), N. J.; South Lake Charles (Lake Charles), La.; Singapore West (Singapore), Singapore; East Greenbush (Albany), N. Y.; Vidalia (Swainsboro), Ga.; Foz de Iguaçu (Londrina), Brazil; Donelson (Madison), Tenn.; Anantapur (Nelore), India; Okaya (Suwa), Japan; Ina (Suwa), Japan; Karwar (Hubli), India; Lille Nord (Lille), France; Vitre (Fougères), France; Southwold, England; Blackpool North, England.

#### HEALTHY ROOTS, GOOD FRUITS

Awakened by Spring, an international garden of friendship blooms anew in Gresham, Oreg., this month. Bright dahlias, fragrant roses, flowers of myriad different hues delight the eye. Rotarians of several countries sent plants to this garden, a project begun two years ago by the Rotary Club of Gresham in celebration of Oregon's centennial. Members of the Portland and East Portland Rotary Clubs joined Gresham Rotarians in the planning, landscaping, and planting. Frank C. Spangler, then President of the Gresham Rotary Club, was chief gardener. President Harold T. Thomas, whose own lawn and greenhouse in Auckland, New Zealand, bloom in testimony to his horticultural skill, dedicated the garden. "Here is an impressive example of international cooperation," he said. "Here shrubs, plants, and flowers from all over the globe flourish side by side. In any garden the final results depend on how well you prepare the soil and sow the seed. So it is with Rotary. The crop is international friendship. The seed is fellowship, sown in a soil that is the minds of Rotarians. We must prepare the soil well, for if we are to bear good fruits we must have sound roots. This is our task in international service."



Rotarians of Abilene, Tex., set up their gong and banner at a local stock show recently and invited exhibitors and their parents to lunch. From left to right are Roscoe B. Blankenship, a member of the Rural-Urban Committee; "Old Red"; Club President Jay Storey; Brenda Whiteaker.



# These Rotarians...

## Their honors, records, unusual activities

**HERO'S Death.** When an 11-year-old pupil of his was swept 150 yards out to sea while swimming off the Tasmanian coast, Latrobe State School Headmaster Thomas Hilton Cleary, 39, swam out and rescued the boy, turned him over to another youth a few yards from shore, then lost consciousness



Cleary

and died. Vice-President of the Rotary Club of Latrobe, Tasmania, Australia, father of four children, the popular young teacher was known for his vision, enthusiasm, and scholarship. In his last earthly deed, in giving his life that another might live, he provided an example of self-sacrifice that Tasmanians will always remember.

**Economic Clock.** A new kind of "clock" which tells you what "time" it is in terms of the business cycle has been unveiled by Henry Wheeler Chase, a Rotarian and price economist of Greenwich, Conn. The "minute" hand points to the short-term cycle, the "hour" hand to the

long-term cycle. By glancing at it you can see whether the economy is judged to be in progression, recession, or adjustment. Periodic reports from the Economic Time Corporation recently established by Rotarian Chase will enable subscribers to keep the hands of their desk clocks "on time." Profits from the service activities will support a foundation engaged in educating economics students as to the "practical use of normal" in economics.



Four weeks' perfect attendance paid off for the 52 Rotarians of Glenside, Pa.—in the form of a steak dinner paid for and served by District 745 Governor Edwin F. Thies, of Glenside, and Club President Walter D. Riley (above). If either of the opposing attendance teams had lost, it would have footed the cost and served the winners' steak. Hot dogs would have been on the losers' plates.

The new kind of clock is the result of 24 years of economic study by Rotarian Chase, who has long conducted a supply-and-demand report for business managers and investors. "Our temporal clock," said a speaker at the Rotary Club meeting where the new concept was announced, "is based on Standard Time from Greenwich, England. Today I have the pleasure of announcing to the world 'Economic Time' and it is quite fitting that Economic Time should emanate from Greenwich, Conn., U.S.A."



Oscar Taylor, who organized the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1910 and then maintained perfect attendance for 44 consecutive years, chats with Rotary International President Harold T. Thomas as the veteran Pennsylvania Rotarian celebrated his 90th birthday.



It's Hatak Pelichi Chito—which means "Great Leader" in Choctaw. Others know him as Leland F. Long, of Mineola, Tex. The Rotary International Director was named an honorary chief of the Choctaw tribe in McAlester, Okla.

**Inside Scoop.** The 1959-60 President of the Rotary Club of San Jacinto, Calif., is Divine (Howard E.), but the 1960-61 President is a Crook (Laurence), while another Crook (Ralph) stays on as Treasurer. (This is not editorializing; it just happens that these are the men's names.)

**Thanks.** Two charter members—and leading lights—of the 41-year-old Rotary Club of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada, were in the spotlight recently as the Club marked its anniversary. They were George S. Cowie, who founded "Community Night," which annually nets for charity some \$15,000 in five hours, and Joseph Pinch, who pioneered the Club's crippled-children work, which now has an annual budget of about \$20,000. Two rooms in local hospitals were furnished and named for Sault Ste. Marie's only surviving charter members, as fitting tribute to men so long interested in the welfare of others.

**Mission Accomplished.** Now that the news events of Hill City, So. Dak. (pop. 300), are once again covered by a regular newspaper, the mimeographed news sheet published by its Rotary Club and edited by Wat Parker has resumed its normal rôle as the Club bulletin. For almost a year and a half the



expanded bulletin had performed a vital service as the town's only source of news.

**Add: State Governors.** To the list of U.S.A. Rotarians who are Governors of their States, add the name of John H. Reed, of Fort Fairfield, Me., who recently achieved this distinction.

**Frontiersman.** On Florida's southern tip are found trees and plants and flowers of the Tropics that grow nowhere else on the U. S. mainland—not even in northern Florida. The area also nourishes a unique kind of individual, one typi-

fied by Rotarian Henry A. Simpson, of Sanford—an inventor and horticulturist searching for new ideas and new enterprises on his nation's subtropical frontier. A British-born engineer with 30 patents to his credit before his retirement to Florida in 1947, he wasn't content to fish, hunt, and relax. He and his wife, Ruth, tried growing mint, then switched to lychee trees and citrus, which took a licking in the 1958 freeze. Now, with help from the University of Florida, they're in the blackberry business. In the fields around the Simpson home are hundreds of plants with their vines strung on poles; hundreds more

plants are in their nursery ready to set out. "I am pretty sure that growing blackberries will be another new industry," says he.

When not farming, Henry Simpson keeps busy inventing and building machines, and helping others prepare their inventions for patenting and use. He urges retirees to "get busy and think about the ideas you once had about creating something new and never had time to complete or follow through." Since his retirement he has had seven of his own patents granted on various machines and processes for Florida industry. He has a pet idea for servicing and sell-

## Yesterday's 'D.P.'—Today's Leader

**I**N THE Blue Mountains of New South Wales, Australia, is a remarkable school founded by a remarkable man. The man is Dr. Stephen B. Ladomery, who was a dean of the Greek Orthodox Church in Hungary, which he left in 1945 just before the Russians moved in. Now a Rotarian of Blackheath, he came to Australia in 1949 as a displaced person, with his wife and two children.

The school, composed of 25 resident students from all parts of Australia, is a homelike, happy place where retarded boys and girls learn as fast as they are able. Now certified and subsidized by the State, it was begun with funds Dr. Ladomery earned working as a carpenter, a retail clerk, a factory laborer, a steward, and a store manager. Although he had received a doctor of divinity degree from the University of Budapest, Dr. Ladomery found when he came to Australia that there were not enough Hungarian-speaking Greek Orthodox persons to form a church, and he had to earn his living as best he could. By 1957 he had accumulated enough funds to acquire a former guesthouse at Blackheath where he started his school with five handicapped boys.

In conjunction with the school, he instituted a "sheltered workshop" which has been the model for several others established in New South Wales.

"There are no locked doors in my establishment," he says.

"The children go out and play with other children and other children come in and play with them.

"If they ask why they are handicapped, I say that everyone is handicapped in some way, and I ask them to consider that I am handicapped in mechanical things and am perhaps handicapped in the way I speak English.

"Fun and games are most important at our place.

"My wife, who is matron, and I do our best to make the children laugh a lot."

Dr. Ladomery points out that "The handicapped child needs more

affection, love, tenderness, especially when separated from the family. He suffers from an inferiority complex, especially if he lives among children of average intelligence. He is often emotionally unbalanced and gets bored very quickly."

While parents of subnormal children usually expect less from them in the way of scholastic ability, they expect far too much as far as social behavior and character is concerned, Dr. Ladomery reports, and this can cause great harm. The school at Blackheath aims to "up-keep or restore the psychological and physiological balance" of its charges and prepares them to become self-supporting in some degree.

Yet Dr. Ladomery, successful as his project is, feels that there is much yet to be learned. Recently he asked Rotary District Governors in other parts of the world where he thought this type of work might be more advanced, for reports by experts on occupational therapy and work for the mentally handicapped. He'd like to include them in a book which would be circulated world-wide.

Like thousands of other "displaced persons" who've journeyed to Australia in the postwar tide of immigration, Dr. Ladomery has discarded his former status and "found his place," to the great benefit of his adopted country.



Dr. Ladomery

ing concentrated citrus juices, and is now studying nuclear physics so that he can be prepared for the new opportunities the atom is creating.

Travel, too, is a part of the Simpsons' vigorous retirement scheme. In the last three years they have visited some 57 countries and have travelled close to 75,000 miles. Wherever he goes, Rotarian Simpson can explain by citing his own experience that opportunities still exist in his nation and State.

**Silent Heroes.** Many are the examples of silent heroism among Rotarians—of those who learn to live cheerfully with heavy handicaps. One case is that of Norman Magley, who runs a thriving insurance business and is this year President of the Rotary Club of St. Francis, Kans.—despite the fact that he has lost completely the use of his legs. Another is the example of Harold K. Jensen, an honorary Mandan, No. Dak., Rotarian and editor of an anthology of dog stories titled *The Best of Dogs in Peace and War*. Rotarian Jensen, who is confined to bed or chair by crippling arthritis, managed to perform the editorial task even though he has no use of his hands or feet and can't even turn his head. Profits from the sale of the book go to the Crippled Children's School in Jamestown, No. Dak. A former school superintendent, Harold Jensen is vitally interested in helping children. For years he and his wife have taken in and reared boys who needed special guidance. During his 20 years as a school superintendent he was touched by the plight of neglected crippled children, and helped to organize the crippled-children committee of the North Dakota Elks Association. Now, with the book, he again helps crippled children.

**Youngest?** Riviera Beach, Fla., is a young and growing community—which probably accounts for the fact that its Rotary Club has what it believes is the youngest set of officers in the Rotary world. Their average age when they were elected was 33.75—a bit below the 34.7 average age of their counterparts in Marysville, Kans., which previously appeared to hold the record. Riviera Beach Club President Fred Teed is 31; other officers

and their ages: Vice-President Donald MacDonald, 27; Treasurer Edward Hughes, 34; Secretary Robert Wening, 34; and Directors Louis Bills, 41; Charles Galloway, 39; Clair Thomas, 37; Luke Taylor, 27.

**Record?** For the 38 years the Rotary Club of Shelbyville, Ill., has been in existence, Leverett C. Westervelt has been its Treasurer. Fellow Club members think this may be a record in the Rotary world.

**Like Father . . .** In Durham, N. C., this year, the President of the Rotary Club is James L. Newsom, son of the late M. Eugene Newsom, who was President of Rotary International in 1929-30. And in North Charlotte, N. C., the Rotary Club has a new member: Charles M. Tennent, son of Charles G. ("Buzz") Tennent, of Asheville, N. C., 1957-58 Rotary International President.

**Veteran.** For more than 33 years, since July of 1926, the bulletin of the Rotary Club of Baton Rouge, La., has been edited by E. T. ("Ned") Woolfolk. He even edited *The Red Stick* during his year as Club President. And for 32 years this remarkable Rotarian maintained a record of perfect attendance. "It would be hard to match the over-all contribution Ned has made to Baton Rouge Rotary," says a friend.



Woolfolk

**President's Pride.** It was a proud moment for Stanley B. Knapp, President of the Rotary Club of Buckhead (Atlanta), Ga., recently. He had the pleasure to induct his son, David, into the Rotary Club he heads in 1959-60.

**Rotarian Honors.** A transplanted Dane, Holger M. Larsen, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Sugar House (Salt Lake City), Utah, was recently named a Knight of the Order of Dannebrog by King Frederick IX of Denmark. Sir Henry, a Danish consular officer in his spare time, for many years has assisted Danish immigrants in beginning new lives. . . . Dwane L. Wallace, of Wichita, Kans., president of an aircraft com-

pany, has received the "Guidepost Award" from *Guidepost* magazine publisher and pastor Norman Vincent Peale, a New York, N. Y., Rotarian, for his "unique services to the nation in support of spiritual principles as the basis of American freedom." . . . New treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is W. B. Camp, Sr., of Bakersfield, Calif. . . . Named "Man of the Year" in Phoenix, Ariz., by its Advertising Club was John B. Mills. . . . A speech entitled "There Isn't Much Time," originally given before his own Rotary Club of Covington - Hot Springs, Va., has won for Louis Lester one of the 12 second-place \$100 awards which are given annually by



Lester

Freedoms Foundation.

In Florida, where chamber of commerce activity is of prime importance in building a town and attracting tourists, the citizens of Vero Beach gave retiring Chamber of Commerce executive secretary Earle G. Thatcher a testimonial dinner, a lifetime pension, ten loving cups, \$1,000, several lifetime organization memberships, and a new automobile. . . . Recipient of the first distinguished service award of the International Fund-Raising Institute was F. Herbert Wells, of Steubenville, Ohio. . . . An award from the International Committee for Scientific Management for the best original paper on corporate management has been won by Edward C. Schleh, of Minneapolis, Minn.

. . . Appointed honorary attache of the Boy Scouts International Bureau was Frederick Burgess Walker, of Brookline, Mass., who has received many other recognitions of his contributions to the world Scouting movement. . . . A testimonial dinner staged by his Rotary Club honored Neo S. Serinis, of Berlin, N. J., recently. A Past President and for 13 years Secretary of the Rotary Club, he has helped further many community activities.



Schleh

## Champ at 19

[Continued from page 45]

his body cried for rest, and then he did a little more. He worked hard 12 and 14 hours a day, slowly lengthening the hikes he took, until he was walking long distances without having to stop to rest the injured foot. And he displayed the old, elastic stride when he returned to Boston in the late Summer.

Then Thomas surprised his coaches by wanting to accompany the University football team to its training camp, for football was not his sport. Permission was given. Happily, he caught passes with an expertness that made the regular ends unashamedly envious. The foot not hurting any more, he forced his body to greater training and strains than he ever had in life. No one was pushing him. No one would have pushed him as hard as he drove himself. Said a coach: "It was an inspiration to every man there. To see a champion fighting through is a beautiful thing. We all wished he played football—he'd make the best lonesome end in the country."

Not long after, the sports writers rumored that John Thomas was jumping almost as well as he ever had. Then came a sensational January announcement that in the Boston Knights of Columbus Meet—first track meet of the 1960 Indoor Collegiate season—B. U. would enter John in the high jump.

Spontaneous applause filled the packed house as Thomas, looking straight ahead, walked shyly toward what B. U. students have called his "launching pad." It was ten months since he had last jumped publicly. Standing alone and calm in the white shirt and crimson shorts, he watched an official turn the marker to indicate that the bar was set at a "warm-up" 6 feet 2½ inches. The noise had become a pin-drop hush. Suddenly John Thomas moved... seven lengthening, jungle-cat strides. Then the spikes on the crucial left foot dug in while the right leg lashed up in a mighty high kick, and he was over the bar with space to spare! The arena reverberated with the cheers.

Thomas made four more jumps, with the bar raised two inches each time. Finally the bar rested at 7 feet ½ inch. He cleared this—and the arena exploded into a standing, roaring ovation. Not in the history of sports champions had there been a more dramatic comeback!

And John had accomplished it calmly and without bravura. "There have been few youngsters in the history of sports who have had so much national and international publicity heaped on their heads," Vic Stout, B. U. athletic director, commented. "But John has stood up under it just beautifully. He's fazed by nothing."

John grew up across the river from Boston, in Cambridge, where his father drives a bus. In their modest family home near Harvard University, they have lived a life characterizing the average middle-class American family. John has never given his parents a moment of trouble, they say proudly. He was always a quiet youngster whose life revolved around sports, Boy Scouting, and the youth activities of their Ebenezer Baptist Church. John's parents say that his biggest excitement in early years was being accepted for the track team of the Rindge Technical High School, Cambridge, by his original coach, Tom Duffy.

In his senior year John dominated the New England high-school athletic competition. He established high-jump records in eight major "schoolboy" meets, and also won the State and Greater Boston high-hurdle events. When he was graduated in 1958 with two letters in tennis and four in track, the Thomas home was receiving calls and visits from college recruiters about the country. But John was more excited about an invitation to join a group of American trackmen about to compete in a series of Japanese meets.

In Japan, before huge crowds, Thomas jumped in seven meets, and became the Japanese national high-jump champion with a prodigious leap of 6 feet 10½

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inches. He was staggered when teammates pointed out that he had only another five-eighths of an inch to go to tie the Charlie Dumas 1956 Olympic record. "It made me realize that I maybe could really do that," John says.

College recruiters from around the country had approached John while he was still in high school. Across the river at Boston University, Coach Doug Raymond figured that at least he had nothing to lose if he made a bid, too. He said simply that B. U. was close to home, and would guarantee John a good education as he would have to maintain the required scholastic level in order to participate in athletics. John chose B. U.

How much higher yet John will jump depends upon how nearly faultless he can make his style. So he spends many hours in unrelenting practice. The "straddle-roll" that Thomas uses has been described by Coach Ed Flanagan as "stride, gather, kick, bounce, relax, and roll." John leaves the "launching pad" approaching the bar from the left at a 37-degree angle. His seven loping strides get longer as he goes, until the last one spans 8½ feet. Then the left foot brakes him and he springs off that heel a split second ahead of the mighty seven-foot right leg high-kick. The separate unleashed but controlled forces converge; "It is as though he were being sucked upward." Slow-motion films of Thomas jumping show his body rolling over the bar almost languidly, the left leg following. He lands on his buttocks in a pit of foam-rubber chunks three feet deep, then bounces up. The increasing perfection of Thomas' style is the reason why he continues to break his own records.

Thomas never knows how high he jumps in practice, for then he is thinking only of form and style. The coaches set the bar at secret levels and he never asks. Last March 11, in a jet airliner bound for the Chicago Relays, Coach Raymond told his star, "John, you did seven-two last Tuesday." "I did?" exclaimed Thomas. That night, thousands saw Thomas go a half-inch higher than that, for the fourth time smashing the record he set in 1959. This latest Chicago record—7 feet 2½ inches—remains the highest Thomas has ever jumped in public. When his coaches are asked if he ever went higher in practice, they just smile.

All track fans accept as a matter of course that John will qualify for the U. S. Olympic team. Thereafter it is confidently expected that the 1960 World Olympics in Rome, Italy, in August and September, will see John Thomas lift the crown from the present titleholder, Charles Dumas, of the University of Southern California. Dumas holds the title for his 1956 Olympics



*"Come back—we're home. We decided to go ahead and have it over with."*

leap of 6 feet 11½ inches. Since, he has jumped 7 feet ½ inch, but in the January Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden in New York City, Dumas stopped at 7 feet, while Thomas jumped 7 feet 1¼ inches. The nearest other anticipated Olympics competitor is Russia's outdoor champion, Yuri Stepanov, whose title leap, and his highest yet, was 7 feet 1 inch. At Boston University, Olympic confidence is at such peak that the Varsity Club has already presented a round-trip ticket to Rome to Coach Raymond.

Coaches have an affection for John Thomas that is deep and obvious. "A kid so nice you'd be proud if he was your own," says Raymond. "He has manners, dignity, and pride—you can see the mark of the boy who grew up in the Boy Scouts and the church."

Shy to the point of wariness of anyone desiring to make a hero of him, John seems to regard manifestations of his fame with a startled, objective awe. But he sincerely enjoys his steady stream of fan mail from around the world, acknowledging every letter and saving the foreign stamps. Often he is queried in his fan mail about problems he has encountered because of his race. The question embarrasses him. He frankly answers that he has had no such problems.

Curtis Thomas, in making his bus circuit, is constantly answering queries about his famous boy, or acknowledging congratulations. "I try to be careful not to act too proud," he says, voicing the impression one gets of the entire family. Similarly, John's attitude reflected significantly upon both his family and himself when he appeared recently on the Ed Sullivan television program. He chose to wear his neat blue Boy Scout blazer with brass buttons and merit badges.

"I'm an Explorer Scout," he explained. "I have to get four more merit badges to be an Eagle—that's high as you can go in the Scouts. But it will have to wait if I make the Olympics."



## Chile

[Continued from page 38]

which falls to 48 degrees Fahrenheit in Winter.

More than 400 years of insular life that have reflected on the city, its activities, its way of thinking, and its customs, have passed. There were few changes in the past, material progress was slow to come, and visitors were few. Up to 1910 the communication with other countries was by sea, the journeys long and time consuming. But in that year Santiago was linked to Buenos Aires by a railroad of bold and difficult design that crosses the Andes.

The age of the airplane has brought to Chile a deep change in all kinds of activities. Its old and legendary insular condition of isolation and remoteness has swiftly undergone a vast transformation. Today Santiago is a large cosmopolitan city, and many are those who fly here even from far-away places. And Santiago is becoming, with respect to Latin-American countries, what Geneva, Switzerland, is to Europe, for it is the city where many international agencies have their headquarters, where many international meetings are held. Thanks to the airplane, it will be possible to hold, this coming November, the South American Regional Conference of Rotary International.

The largest Spanish-speaking Rotary Club, and one of the largest located in the capital city of a nation, is in Santiago. Ten Rotary Clubs with a total membership of nearly 800 Rotarians surround it. And all of them are looking forward to entertaining Rotarians from South America and other parts of the world during the November 24-27, 1960, Regional Conference.

The Government of the Republic has declared that the Conference will be one of the official events in the festivities celebrating the 150th anniversary of our national independence. Rotary in Chile has been an important factor in the progress and culture of the country, and today it merges its action with the greatest national celebration of our generation.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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—Kendall Weisiger  
Rotarian  
Atlanta, Ga.

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## Canada and the U.S.A.—Partners in Trade

*There are great benefits—and some problems, too.*

[Continued from page 20]

deficit is 4.3 percent of the Canadian gross national product. If this percentage was translated into the scale of the U. S. economy, the resultant figure would represent an international deficit on current account of over 20 billion dollars.

A deficit position on international payments is not uncommon in growing economies, and is usually overtaken in time by export growth. It is in this direction, rather than by a reduction in imports, that Canadians look for a correction to the present situation.

Speaking of exports: the most significant development in world trade currently is the creation of two large regional trading blocs in Europe, one a Common Market comprising France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and The Netherlands—known as the "Six"; and a free-trade association of the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, and Portugal—called the "Seven." The effect which these new arrangements will ultimately have on world trade cannot be accurately forecast.\*

\*See *Europe's New '7'—How It Fits with 'The 6'*, by Sir Norman Kipping, *THE ROTARIAN* for December, 1959.

## Canada and the U.S.A.—Partners in Trade

*No other two nations trade more with each other.*

[Continued from page 21]

controls on certain imports in the case of both Canada and the United States. Getting down more into the details of trade regulations, there are a multitude of other changes from time to time, in tariffs, valuation of imports, escape-clause actions, and various kinds of administrative regulation. By the nature of their calling, foreign traders have to be a long-suffering and persistent lot.

I think it can be fairly said, however, that both Canada and the United States have been and are making sincere efforts to keep the number of disrupting elements to a minimum. Both countries are world traders and both realize the benefits to the world as well as to individuals that can accrue from an abundant and free-moving commodity supply. Both countries belong to, and in fact played a leading rôle in founding, the international organization called the GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which is dedicated to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers by way of international negotiations. Thirty-five other countries are

Canada and the United States, which now ship one-quarter of their total exports to countries of the Six and the Seven, have major stakes in these European trading developments.

Canada, with 26 percent of her exports going to the Six and the Seven, has a vital stake in the current European trading developments. The solution to the problems, which these developments portend, requires the leadership that the United States is uniquely able to give. Canadians hope this leadership and initiative will prove adequate and timely.

Market forces being what they are, it is perhaps inevitable that differences should arise from time to time between buyers and sellers. That these conflicts have not assumed more serious proportions and affected relations between Canada and the United States is due in large measure to the work of the United States-Canada Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs. This intergovernmental Cabinet Committee, whose members are responsible for policy and executive decisions in their respective countries, is a unique group, and meets at periodic intervals to discuss matters of mutual concern.

associated with us in this organization. In addition, on a bilateral basis between Canada and the United States, there are joint committees of the executive of the two Governments and of their legislatures, which meet yearly or semiannually to consider trade and economic problems together. These latter committees, although bilateral in composition, are in no sense parochial in their view of the problems that come before them. The February 16-17, 1960, meeting of the Joint Cabinet Committee, for example, considered not only particular problems such as lead and zinc, and textiles (because of the surge of low-cost imports), but "the desirability of policies designed to bring about even greater expansion of trade on a multilateral basis." The representatives of the two Governments also exchanged views on the increasing activity of the Soviet-bloc countries in world trade and the implications of this development for the future.

It would of course be blinking the facts to say that coöperation can resolve all the problems that arise between Can-

## Rotary Foundation Builders

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 33 Clubs have become 100 percenters for the first time since July 1, 1959. As of April 15, 1960, \$442,389 had been received since July 1, 1959. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

### AUSTRALIA

Canowindra (56); Gloucester (22); Claremont-Cottesloe (52); Dorriga (27); Lane Cove (75).

### BRAZIL

São José do Rio Pardo (19); Recife-Boa Vista (24).

### CANADA

Amherst, N. S. (55).

### INDIA

Tuticorin (36); Tirupati (21); Shimoga (26); Nellore (24); Hassan (20); Coimbatore (69); Alwaye (16); Bareilly (31); Berhampur (26); Adoni (29).

### JAPAN

Hagi (22).

### FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Kota Bharu (33).

### MEXICO

Linares (25).

### UNITED STATES

North Austin, Tex. (27); Glendora, Calif. (42); Oshkosh, Nebr. (14); Northeast El Paso, Tex. (29); Blakely, Ga. (48); Exeter, N. H. (21); Mitchell Field, Wis. (20); Guymon, Okla. (31); Kremmling, Colo. (23); Des Moines-Midway, Wash. (25); North Las

Vegas, Nev. (22); Northside Norfolk, Va. (23).

\* \* \*

Clubs which have attained more than 100 percent status in contributions since July 1, 1959:

### 200 Percenters

Quakertown, Pa. (60); Ipoh Perak, Federation of Malaya (51); Idyllwld, Calif. (24); Narrogin, Australia (27); Blackheath, Australia (32); East Petersburg, Pa. (27); Stony Brook, N. Y. (40); Panwood-Scotch Plains, N. J. (42); Star, N. C. (14); Rio Vista, Calif. (40); Blackstone, Va. (33); State College, Pa. (106); Mannheim, Pa. (31); Altadena, Calif. (50); Huntington Park, Calif. (157); Xenia, Ohio (66); Forbes, Australia (27); Cape Girardeau, Mo. (97); Shawinigan Falls, Que., Canada (71); Markdale, Ont., Canada (24); Bartlesville, Okla. (127); Delta, Colo. (54); Governador Valadares, Brazil (39); Garland, Tex. (54); Durban South, Union of South Africa (44); Brigham City, Utah (49); Butler, Pa. (106); Waynesboro, Pa. (75); Midwest City, Okla. (23); Waukesha, Wis. (119).

### 300 Percenters

Montgomery, Ala. (206); Cheltenham, Pa. (45); Wayne, Pa. (34); Clearwater, Fla. (130); Kalamazoo, Mich. (199).

### 500 Percenters

Alhambra, Calif. (106).

### 600 Percenters

Loving, N. Mex. (10).

ada and the United States as the consequence of differences in national points of view. Realistically, Canada is young, industrially ambitious, and intensely export-minded, because exports provide the foundation of the national income. We in the United States are no less interested in exports. The deterioration of our international position in recent years makes export promotion strictly necessary. But it is doubtful if we can lay claim to the same degree of foreign-trade consciousness because of our large domestic market.

Over the years that our two countries have lived in peace and coöperation there have been expressions of concern. Most recently those expressions from the Canadian side seem to be based upon a fear that the very bigness of the U. S. economy will tend to smother its important trading partner. It has been claimed that U. S. tariffs are high and restrictive, while in comparison with other nations of the world, across the board, American tariffs are relatively low. Concern has been expressed regarding the effect of American investment upon the independence and growth of the Canadian economy. I am sure that

an examination of each American investor's attitude would indicate that he does not consider the composite of U. S. investment as being one of unified national action, but rather he is concerned with the success of his individual venture in Canada. From time to time on our side of the border we have heard that branch plants have been established in Canada because the Canadian tariffs made it impossible to sell in that market otherwise. But all in all we can both take very substantial satisfaction in Canada's rapid industrialization, increasing prosperity, and sound economic growth.

A two-way trade amounting to 7 billion dollars a year is sure to involve problems. When it is observed that there are many hundreds of thousands of transactions each year, it is certain that the relationships between these two great countries could serve as a positive example to the world. We are indeed fortunate in North America that our trade partnership has grown stronger and more mutually beneficial year by year.

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## The CONTEST RULES

### Who May Enter?

All Rotarians, their wives, sons, and daughters (excepting persons and members of their families employed by Rotary International or Rotary Clubs and excepting the judges of this contest and members of their families) are eligible.

### What You Enter

In Class A you enter a color transparency or a color print or a sequence of either (not more than five in the sequence) which says "This is Rotary . . . Club Service, . . . or Vocational Service, . . . or Community Service, . . . or International Service."

The size of these color transparencies may be neither smaller than 35 mm. nor larger than 8 inches by 10 inches.

The size of these color prints may be neither smaller than 2 inches by 2 inches nor larger than 11 inches by 14 inches.

All 35-mm. entries in this class must be in cardboard mounts, the largest allowable mount being 2 inches by 2 inches.

All other transparencies and prints entered in this class must be mounted in or protected by cardboard.

In Class B you enter a black and white print or a sequence of not more than five black and white prints which says "This is Rotary . . . Club Service, . . . or Vocational Service, . . . or Community Service, . . . or International Service."

The size of these black and white prints may not be smaller than 5 inches by 7 inches nor larger than 11 inches by 14 inches.

In Class C you enter only 35-mm. transparencies mounted in 2-inch by 2-inch cardboard mounts, a single transparency constituting an entry. With it you endeavor to depict an aspect of the life and backgrounds of your country. Certainly you may use human interest.

In any class the entry must have been taken by the person making the entry.

### How Many Times You May Enter

There is no limit on the number of entries you may make in any class or section of this contest.

### When You Enter

The contest opened on August 1, 1959, and ends on July 1, 1960. Your entry must be received by the contest editor on or before the closing date.

### How You Enter

You shoot your pictures, or choose them from the files of pictures you have taken. You attach to each entry an entry blank or a facsimile of this blank which you yourself make. You fill out this blank in every detail. You wrap the package as you wish and mail or ship it. (Entrants from outside the U.S.A. should mark their packages "Photo Contest Entry" to facilitate their passage through customs.) Carefully read entry blank and conditions it contains.

### What about Previous Winners?

Photos which won prizes or honorable mention in previous photo contests sponsored by Rotary International through its official Magazine are not eligible in this Rotary World Photo Contest.

### What about Ties?

In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

### What about Return of Entries?

All entries become the exclusive property of Rotary International. None will be returned. Whether your photos win or lose, Rotary International WILL CONSIDER THEM FOR USE IN VARIOUS WAYS HELPFUL TO ROTARY CLUBS: AS SLIDE PROGRAMS ON ROTARY BACKGROUNDS AND ROTARY SERVICES; COVERS AND OTHER FEATURES FOR THE ROTARIAN AND REVISTA ROTARIA; ILLUSTRATIONS FOR PROGRAM PAPERS AND BOOKS; TRAVELLING EXHIBITS, ETC.

### Who Will Judge—and How?

The judges, all Rotarians, will be named by the President of Rotary International and their decision will be final.

They will judge Class A and Class B on how well the entry does what it is intended to do—namely, picture "This is Rotary" in one of its four avenues of service.

They will judge Class C on the interest of the subject matter and the photographic excellence of the entry.

### When Will the Winners Be Announced?

The decision of the judges will be announced in the February, 1961, issues of The Rotarian and Revista Rotaria and simultaneously in other publications of Rotary International.

## ENTRY BLANK

### Rotary World Photo Contest

Please typewrite  
or print

Fill out and attach this blank or  
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each entry. Extra entry blanks  
available from Photo Contest  
Editor.

My name (Mr. Mrs. Miss Master) .....

My address.....

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State or Province

Country

I am a member of the Rotary Club of.....

or

I am the wife son daughter of....., who is a

member of the Rotary Club of.....

I personally took the picture entered and I used a.....

Camera

Film

I am submitting this entry in Class \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

Here are not more than 100 words about my entry—the basic facts about the Rotary story or the national backgrounds it pictures:

I agree to be bound by the decision of the judges of this contest, and I agree that the entry submitted shall be the property of Rotary International.

Address entries to: Photo Contest Editor, Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

To be eligible entries must be received by July 1, 1960.

Rotary International reserves the right to demand from the contestant a statement of consent by a person or persons shown in a contest entry to the use of the entry by Rotary International.

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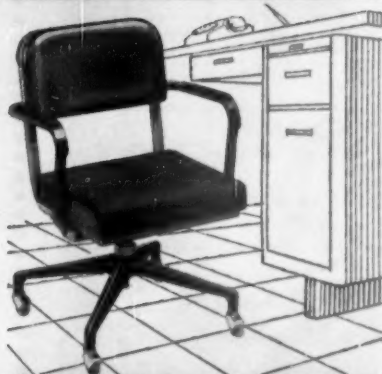
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# Vernon Is All Business

*An 'industrial bulwark' located in the U. S. West  
is a city by day, a village by night.*

**By FRED J. ROBBINS**

*Steel Executive; Rotarian, Vernon, Calif.*

**E**VERYONE likes to think that his community has something that makes it different from all others. "No other place like it in the world," proclaims the proud citizen of his city or town.

I happen to think that *my* community has no counterpart in the world. It is Vernon, California, its 4.21 square miles surrounded on three sides by the sprawling metropolis of Los Angeles.

What makes Vernon different from Kyoto, Keokuk, or Kroonstad? Well, to begin with:

—fewer than 350 people live in Vernon, while 73,000 work in it;

—the 73,000 workers live in 42 cities of Los Angeles County, 13 cities of Orange County, 7 cities of San Bernardino County, and in 45 other communities in unincorporated areas;

—in terms of voting population (it has 97 registered voters), it isn't even a good-sized village, though it has 949 industrial plants and businesses with a total annual pay roll in excess of 350 million dollars;

—on land that once sprouted asparagus and bean crops, huge factories now sprout products that range from aluminum ingots to refined oil to finished lumber.

As these facts indicate, Vernon is an all-business community. It began as an incorporated city the same year Rotary began—in 1905. Oranges, lemons, avocados, geraniums—these and other products of the soil thrived in the area and made it lovely to look at, but offered no promise of the giant industrial growth to come. Still, at the time of its incorporation, the city adopted an official seal that prophesied its industrial future. Shaped like a cogged wheel, the seal bears the words "Exclusively Industrial."

As a city planned to serve only industrial needs, it cannot be called a beautiful community. It has no parks, municipal gardens, or tree-lined streets. Instead, there are 114 miles of track used by three transcontinental railroads, and terminals and warehouses of



*Aerial view of the light-industry section of Vernon, Calif., showing oil-storage tanks (upper right) on land that was growing asparagus and beans a few years ago.*

76 truck lines connecting Vernon with all parts of the U.S.A. Steamship lines that leave southern California harbors also carry Vernon-made products to every port of the free world.

This total emphasis on industry makes for some other unique situations. Though we have only two retail stores, the first quarter of 1959 produced taxable retail sales of 45½ million dollars. The city's assessed real-estate valuation is 230 million dollars, which amounts to some \$900,000 for each citizen. There are nearly three business firms for every person who calls Vernon his home.

The need for municipal services in this community of a handful of residents also produces some paradoxical statistics. Vernon's fire department numbers 90 full-time firemen; its police department has 55 men on its rolls. Fire and police forces of this size are comparable to those of cities in the 35,000-population group. In all, there are 216 city employees.

THERE is only one school in Vernon, a grade school whose pupils usually number about 100. Recently someone handy with figures came up with a startling statistical view of Vernon's educational cost per student. By balancing the small enrollment against the total expenditure for the school building, its maintenance, its staff, and other school-related expenses, the cost was figured at \$70,000 a year to put one child through elementary school!

Aside from the paradoxes of its economy, Vernon has other unique aspects, some of which pertain to its Rotary Club. We have 82 members, but only one lives in Vernon; the others reside

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in 20 other southern California communities. From 1929 to 1952 there was not a single resident member. Then the record was "spoiled" when a Vernon Rotarian became Administrative Officer of the city and moved within its boundaries.

The city's abundance of heavy industry is also reflected in the Club's classifications. There are no druggists, lawyers, shoe retailers, or other small businesses within Vernon's corporate limits, but there are steel men and oil men, warehouse operators, food merchants, and distributors for nearly every commodity. Our guest speakers realize this when they are handed a box of products made in or distributed from Vernon. Different groups of Club members provide various items when needed.

Do you see now why we Vernon Rotarians call our Rotary community unique? It is one of the smallest and least lived in communities of the United States. At the same time it possesses the largest, richest, and best located concentration of industrial might in the U. S. West.

But maybe in a few lines I may be permitted to mention the "City of Attractions": Sarasota. This is the home of the internationally famous Ringling Museum of Art. Also to be found here are the Circus Hall of Fame, Horn's Cars of Yesterday, and the Sarasota Jungle Gardens, not to mention the 35 miles of white-sand Gulf beaches.

Rotarians of Sarasota, Sarasota Bay, and the Keys hope that before or after the Miami-Miami Beach Convention the thousands of Florida visitors will stop to see for themselves what our area has to offer. Of this we are very certain: no one will be disappointed in what he finds!

—JOHN W. SCHAUB, JR., Retailer  
President, Rotary Club  
Sarasota, Florida

### An Idea Travels Down Under

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Elliot S. Ryan, General Manager



7 MAGNIFICENT ACRES ON THE OCEAN AT 17TH STREET, MIAMI BEACH

### Your Letters

[Continued from page 8]

and absorbing. I am in full agreement with what Walter Dorwin Teague has to say in his negative reply to the question, and I would only add that those who say "Yes" to planned obsolescence should apply The Four-Way Test. Congratulations for publishing such fine debates, which give food for thought.

—B. M. SAPAT, Rotarian  
Senior Active  
Bombay Suburban (West), India

### Sarasota Invitation

I doubt if a single Florida Rotarian hasn't in recent issues of THE ROTARIAN read with pleasure—and sincere appreciation—the many articles and viewed the several pictorials detailing the beauties and wonders of Florida, remembering at the same time that the Editors simply can't tell it all!

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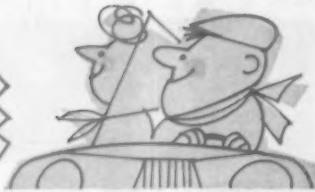
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# WHERE TO STAY

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MOTELS  
RESORTS



This "Where to Stay" directory section has been developed as a service to Rotarians so that they may stop at the better hotels, motels, and resorts. Write or wire them directly for further information and reservations. In doing so, please mention THE ROTARIAN.

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## ENGLAND

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SOUTH KENSINGTON—HOTEL KEMBRANDT. One of London's most favored Hotels. Many bedrooms, with private bath. Chelsea Rotary Club meets every Tuesday, 12:45.

## HAWAII

WAIKIKI—WHITE SANDS Hotel-Apartment. All new Hawaiian decor. Pool, lanais, kitchens. Near beach and shops. Donald "Don" Wheat. 420 Naha, Honolulu 15.

## JAMAICA

KINGSTON—MYRTLE BANK HOTEL. Crossroads of the Caribbean, swimming pool, air-conditioned annex, shopping arcade. Rotary Club meets 12:45 Thursday.

## MEXICO

MONTERREY—GRAN HOTEL ANCIRA. Famous the world over. Traditional hospitality, 220 rooms. Air-conditioned. Rotary headquarters. Arturo Torralba, Gen. Mgr.

## PUERTO RICO

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SAN JUAN—SAN JUAN INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. Last word in Mod. arch. Most luxurious, comfortable. Largest private beach in Puerto Rico. J. P. Sutherland, Mgr.

## SWITZERLAND

ST. MORITZ—KULM HOTEL. Leading Eu. with bath from 36-Au. with bath from \$11.50. Rotary Club meets in winter: Tues., 12:15—F. W. Herring, Mgr.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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### GEORGIA

ATLANTA—DINKLER PLAZA HOTEL. 600 rooms of solid comfort in the downtown section. A Dinkler Hotel. George Fowler, V.P. and Mgr. Moderate rates. RM Mon., 12:30.

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### ROTARIANS TRAVEL

82% are active travellers, making more than 13 major trips a year (11.7 major business trips and 1.8 vacation trips annually). Is your hotel, motel or resort represented in this "Where to Stay" section? Advertising rates are nominal. For rate information and specimen contract, write:

#### THE ROTARIAN

1090 Ridge Avenue Evanston, Illinois

John W. Prider, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Broken Hill, Australia. Though we've never met, Rotarian Prider knew I'd be interested in the slogan cancellation for District 250's Conference held in Broken Hill last April.

This came about through a letter of mine that was published in the June, 1958, issue of THE ROTARIAN. It told about a display of Rotary stamps at District 709's Conference that year, and also about the U. S. slogan cancellation



for the Conference, the first ever authorized for a Rotary District Conference.

Australian Rotarians of District 250 read the story and remembered it when they planned their 1960 Conference. They requested Australian postal authorities to issue a slogan cancellation for their District meeting, and now have thanked us for the idea that came to them through Rotary's Magazine.

—DANIEL F. LINCOLN, Rotarian  
Funeral Director  
Jamestown, New York

### A Foundation Suggestion

The Rotary Foundation certainly fills a need, and it is encouraging to read the names of the contributing Rotary Clubs month after month in the *Rotary Foundation Builders* "box" in THE ROTARIAN [page 57].

However, if The Rotary Foundation Fellowships program is to expand and create a greater impact, its present limitation that graduates of universities only are eligible will have to be expanded to include skilled craftsmen and other key men in industry and commerce of every country. The present limitation has definite handicaps both in the type of student available to represent his country and also to the Rotary Clubs in small towns, which invariably have great difficulty in finding a suitable college graduate as a nominee for a Fellowship.

This lack of opportunity creates a tendency amongst the small Clubs to lose interest in the continuing work of raising funds for the Foundation. However, the inclusion of craftsmen and management personnel from industry and commerce in the Foundation field would be a great fillip to all small Clubs, and also give a much truer cross section of the younger generation of a country.

—S. J. O'HALLORAN, Rotarian  
Architect  
Wagga Wagga, Australia



# What Do You Mean by 'Rotary'?

ASK a dozen Rotarians to define "Rotary" for you and you are likely to get a dozen different answers. Their differences, however, will be mainly in terminology, not in concept. Here are some examples:

"Rotary is an ideal in action."

"Rotary is thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others."

"Rotary is the unified spirit of the service of Rotarians to humanity everywhere."

"Rotary is a maker of friendships and a builder of men."

"Rotary is a state of mind and its



strength is the attitude of the individual Rotarian."

To these definitions could be added many others, since Rotary is not definable in the precise terms applicable to a plan, a program, or a blueprint for action. Still, there is common understanding about its meaning in the several ways it is used.

As a noun it is most frequently used to designate the organized body of Rotary Clubs everywhere. This meaning is inherent in the sentence "He is the oldest man in Rotary," or "Rotary is an association of business and professional men."

Another meaning is implicit in the statement "Rotary enlarged my opportunity to serve others." Or "Rotary made me a better citizen." In this sense it refers to the ideals and principles of the organization, the goals it sets in the four avenues of service. "Rotary" is also used to express the spirit that animates Rotary Clubs and Rotarians to serve others without thought of personal gain. "It's the Rotary way," someone will say, referring to the motivating force of friendship and understanding.

Outside the sphere of Rotary the word is used to convey its dictionary meaning: to turn, as a wheel on its axis, or having parts that rotate. In the printing field there is the rotary press, and all users of power tools in a home workshop are familiar with rotary saws and

other rotating equipment. The Rotary name was taken from this dictionary meaning in 1905, when meetings were



held in rotation at members' places of business.

Though this dictionary usage prevents Rotary International from appropriating the word for its exclusive use, it is generally recognized that a new and special meaning has been given the word by Rotary International. When use of the word "Rotary" for commercial purposes, as in trademarks and advertising copy, appears to be in conflict with its special interest in the word, Rotary International acts to oppose such use to protect its name.

Another use of the word that is misleading is its inclusion in names given certain local activities of Rotary Clubs or Rotary Districts. A boys' camp, for example, sponsored by a Rotary Club, should be given a name that relates it unmistakably to the sponsoring Club, and not directly or indirectly to Rotary International. Thus, such a camp is better identified by calling it the "Boys' Camp of the Rotary Club of Blankville," instead of just the "Rotary Boys' Camp."

This use of the word "Rotary" also applies to the naming of foundations, buildings, medical and dental clinics, Summer camps, and other projects sponsored by any group of Rotarians, a group of Rotary Clubs, or any Rotary District. Whenever there is a doubt about the proper use of the Rotary name, inquiry should be made through the Central Office of the Secretariat for information concerning pertinent established policy.

What do you mean by "Rotary"? Your Rotary Club? Or Rotary world-wide? Or the principles and practices of the organization? These distinctions merit careful usage of the name by every Rotarian.



## Bedrock Rotary

The Rotarian, young or old, who seeks to know Rotary well will find its fundamentals in the Constitutional documents, in Convention Resolutions, in the decisions of its administrative leadership, and in other expressions of its principles, traditions, and usages. To deepen his understanding and appreciation of this "bedrock Rotary," this department treats one or more of these basic matters each month.—The Editors.



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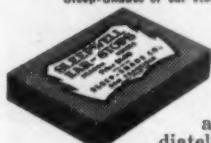


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# At Your Leisure

*Hobbies, sports, adventure—how Rotarians relax.*

A RETIRED design engineer, ROTARIAN THOMAS J. JAMES, of Berkeley, California, spends many of his leisure hours building castles (not in the air) and making kings (without thrones). It all has to do with a "royal game" he enables others to play, as he tells in the following story.

WHEN I retired from the University of California in 1956, I continued to work part time as an engineering consultant. Still it left time for other activities, and I ticked off in my mind several possibilities. I had worked as a machinist early in my career, so my thoughts turned to a mechanical pastime: the making of chess sets for the game rooms of youth centers, community houses, and institutions for the sick and the handicapped.

I have made more than 50 chess sets to date. They have been given to such organizations as the Oakland (California) Boys' Clubs, a U. S. Naval Hospital, the California State Home for Veterans, and several veterans' hospitals. The veterans' organizations receive the sets through the Berkeley (California) Chapter of the American Red Cross. Soon some camps and clubrooms of the local Boy Scout council will have chess sets from my workshop. I'm working on them now.

For those unacquainted with this ancient game—a truly intellectual pastime—I should explain that it is played on a chessboard of 64 squares, with each of two players using 16 chess pieces distinguished by their shapes into six kinds: king, queen, rook, bishop, knight, and pawn. It takes from 12 to 15 hours to make a set, with about one-half the time being spent on the four knights, these pieces requiring more shaping to achieve a well-formed horse's head and neck.

All pieces are made on a small wood lathe, though only the base of the knight is turned out on the machine. The top of the knight is shaped by hand tools—wood burrs, sanding discs, and drills—with the final shaping done with wood files and carving knives. After cutting many pieces from the same pattern, the shaping requires a minimum of direct comparison with the pattern, and thus the work moves along faster.

A maker of chessmen can follow several styles in the design of his pieces. I use different styles, two of which are the standard Staunton design and others of the French pattern. The Staunton design, named in honor of Howard Staunton, a mid-19th Century Briton who contributed much to the literature of chess, is characterized by a large base and small upper sections. The French design follows a more uniform diameter for the base and upper parts.

Much of the wood I use comes to me without cost from the lumberyard of a fellow Rotarian, Don White. For the white pieces, maple or birch is used, while black walnut, Philippine padouk, Brazilian rosewood, and various shades of mahogany are used for the black pieces. When dark pieces are to be painted black, however, I use maple. The base of all pieces is weighted with molten lead, and the bottom surface is felted.

Each set from my workshop is numbered and a record is kept of the recipients. I make patterns of the pieces for all sets so that any piece broken or lost can be replaced by furnishing me with the set number and piece needed.

Along with requests for replacements come letters from hospitalized veterans, handicapped persons, and members of local boys' organizations. They tell of happy hours spent playing chess with sets I made, and often I reply to tell

Maker of more than 1,600 chess pieces, Rotarian Thomas James works at his bench on another set, this one for a Boy Scout camp. Using both power equipment and hand tools, it takes him 12 to 15 hours to make a set. All sets are numbered for making replacements.





"You always told me to do things big and that's just how I flunked out!"

them of some happy hours I spent fashioning the kings and queens and rooks they move on their boards.

## What's Your Hobby?

Whatever your particular leisure-time interest may be, there is almost certain to be someone else in the Rotary world who enjoys it too. If you are a Rotarian or a Rotarian's wife or child, a listing below of your name may bring you a note from someone with whom you may want to share your interest. (Be sure to indicate the Rotary Club of your affiliation.) Just write to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM and tell him what you have in mind.

**Stamps:** Donald Graham (11-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will trade Canadian and U.S.A. stamps for those of other countries), 1184 Queen St. E., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada.

**Dolls:** Mrs. John Edwards (wife of Rotarian—collects dolls approximately six to eight inches in height; will purchase, or could exchange current stamps of Australia), Wingham, N.S.W., Australia.

**Stamps:** Mohan Kulkarni (12-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange Indian stamps for those of other countries; also collects coins and is interested in painting), Park View, Dhantoli, Nagpur, India.

**Postcards:** Elisabet Peterzén (21-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects picture postcards; will exchange for cards of Sweden or England), Lagmansgatan 44, Motala, Sweden.

**Stamps:** John F. Ulrich (collects stamps; will exchange), c/o General Agricultural Corp., General Santos, Cotabato, Philippines.

**Pen Pals:** The following have indicated interest in having pen friends:

Florence C. Pearson (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals from Australia; interested in stamps, shells, Nature, sports, classical music), Old Pine Island Rd., Newbury, Mass., U.S.A.

Cathy Avilla (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen friends aged 11-14 outside U.S.A.; enjoys swimming, animals, baseball, stamp collecting), 219 Buena Tierra Dr., Woodland, Calif., U.S.A.

Rehana Ahmed Chowdry (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals outside East Pakistan, especially from England, France, Switzerland, U.S.A., Egypt, Iran, Turkey; likes reading, sports, movies, photography, stamp collecting, short-story writing, music, dancing), c/o S. A. Chowdry, Crescent Jute Mills, Khalispur, Khulna, East Pakistan.

Brooke Logan (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals outside U.S.A. except Hawaii and Alaska; collects and will exchange stamps; likes art, popular music, piano), 117 Fifth Ave., Denton, Md., U.S.A.

Atsuko Arava (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with boys and girls aged 10-15 in Australia, Austria, England, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Denmark, Argentina; enjoys piano, collecting stamps and dolls), 32 Tsubukuhonmachi, Kurume, Japan.

Lynda Layher (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in horses and other animals, books, painting, cooking, sports, particularly swimming), 206 E. 20th, Hays, Kans., U.S.A.

Kathy Fleet (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals outside U.S.A.; interested in stamp collecting), 321 N. Tenth St., Klamath Falls, Oreg., U.S.A.

Dhirendra Kumar (17-year-old son of Rotarian—collects and will exchange stamps, first-day covers, postcards), Post Box 46, 19, Tilak Rd., Dehra Dun, India.

Peggy Adams (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes horses, tennis, basketball, softball, swimming, volleyball, records, piano), 1204 Locust St., Chillicothe, Mo., U.S.A.

Joe B. Chandler, Jr. (17-year-old son of Rotarian—would like pen pals in British Isles and Scandinavian countries; likes sports, autos, science, music, hobby crafts, history, politics, movies, television), 115 Ashe St., Bladenboro, N.C., U.S.A.

Kay Torbett (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals, particularly in British Isles; interested in stamp collecting, music, animals, languages, postcards, Scotland, history), 503 W. Church St., Morrilton, Ark., U.S.A.

Lynda Walker (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen friends in U.S.A. and Canada; enjoys music, books, sports, collecting postcards), 12 Boundary Rd., Camp Hill, Brisbane, Quid., Australia.

Judy Wright (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with someone outside Ontario; enjoys swimming, dancing, records, tennis, badminton), 118 Laird Ave., Essex, Ont., Canada.

Mary Hoffmiller (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with boys and girls interested in popular music, swimming, sports, movies), 305 E. Third St., Rock Falls, Ill., U.S.A.

Meredith Ann Ballard (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals aged 12-13; likes sewing, swimming, antiques, piano and clarinet music), 1032 S. Eighth, Broken Bow, Nebr., U.S.A.

Glenda Patten (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals outside Australia; interested in sports, music, marching girls, sewing), 109 Gondoon St., Gladstone, Quid., Australia.

Ginny Holzhub (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects matchbook covers and will exchange for other items), 814 Camden Ave., Cumberland, Md., U.S.A.

Patricia Harrison (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—enjoys sports, reading, writing), South West Hwy., Armadale, W. A., Australia.

M. Kasi Rajan (19-year-old son of Rotarian—desires pen friends his age; enjoys films and sports; will exchange stamps), 145, Ramnad Rd., "Kasi Nilayam," Madurai, India.

Dennis Hain (11-year-old son of Rotarian—would like pen friends outside Australia; enjoys stamp collecting), 731 Hawthorn Rd., E. Brighton, S. 6, Melbourne, Vic., Australia.

Susan Reynolds (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen friends outside U.S.A.; likes animals (especially dogs), swimming, sports), 4624 Mandeville St., New Orleans 22, La., U.S.A.

Eric Hardt (10-year-old son of Rotarian—would like to correspond with boys outside U.S.A.; interested in photography, United Nations stamps, sports, antiques), 295 Delavan Ave., Byram, Conn., U.S.A.

Alegria Monroy (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends outside the Philippines; interested in movie stars, music, school pencils), 1147 Pax St., Quilapo, Manila, Philippines.

Barbara Lipman (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in horses, swimming, animals, especially dogs), 6 Station St., Carnegie, Pa., U.S.A.

Rosalie Good (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires English-speaking pen friends outside Australia—interested in athletics, Girl Guides, tennis), 15 New St., Ulverstone, Tas., Australia.

Kathy Chipman (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with English-speaking girls aged 14-15 outside U.S.A.; particularly in Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France; likes sports, stamps, popular music), 2237 Frederick St., Alpena, Mich., U.S.A.

Connie Blackburn (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls outside U.S.A.; enjoys swimming, collecting pictures and stuffed toy animals, sports), Box 376, Lock Haven, Pa., U.S.A.

Patricia Hogan (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen friends in U.S.A., particularly Hawaii; enjoys swimming, badminton, piano playing, travelling), 922 S. Laurel, Port Angeles, Wash., U.S.A.

P. K. Hagla (20-year-old son of Rotarian—would like English- or Hindi-speaking pen pals—interested in stamps, postcards, writing, music), 52-Bahro Lannadaw, Moulmein, Burma.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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## STRIPPED GEARS

### My Favorite Story

She is a charming and thrifty Frenchwoman who teaches conversational French. The other day her television set did not function and she called the repairman. He spent 18 minutes checking the set and putting in a new tube, then presented her with a bill for \$9.60—\$6 service charge and \$3.50 for a new tube. The volatile Frenchwoman was voluble.

"Do you know," she said, "how long I have to work teaching French to pay that \$6 you charged for 18 minutes' work?"

"No," answered the repairman, "but do you guarantee that your students can speak French? I guarantee that this TV set will run."

—MRS. ARTHUR F. SHUEY  
Wife of Rotarian  
Shreveport, Louisiana

THE ROTARIAN will pay \$5 to Rotarians or their wives for favorite stories. Send them to *Stripped Gears*, The Rotarian Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

### Baby Sitter

"She's always leaving half her meals,"  
You'll hear her mother whine.  
But when she baby-sits for us,  
Her appetite is fine.

—LEONARD K. SCHIFF

### If I Were U

If I were you, or, letterally speaking, U, an invitation would be a very young flower—or, in other words, "bud" would be "bud." If I were U:

1. A porcine animal would be a kind of dog. 2. An outer edge would be an alcoholic liquor. 3. A flour receptacle would be a kind of bread roll. 4. A noise would be a request for payment. 5. A fastening device would be a play on words. 6. A metallic element would be a large cask. 7. A fish organ would be a mirthful sport. 8. A successful stroke would be a rude dwelling. 9. A fruit seed would be a young dog. 10. Equipment would be a floor cover-



"Just stop worrying about the new man catching on to the office routine!"

ing. 11. A short glove would be a mongrel. 12. A machine would be a firearm. 13. Transgression would be a heavenly body. 14. The objective of "he" would be a droning sound.

This quiz was submitted by Helen Pettigrew, of Charleston, Arkansas.

### 'In' Is in the Center

Each of the six-letter words defined below contains the word "in" in the center of the word. You must provide the first two letters and the last two to complete the word defined.

1. A king's son. 2. Glazed cotton fabric. 3. A sharp, darting pain. 4. Infirmary or dispensary. 5. Delicate or charming in appearance. 6. Hard apple-like fruit. 7. Small piano. 8. To confirm a bargain or an argument. 9. English money. 10. Ornamental string trimming.

This quiz was submitted by Isabel Williams, of St. Clair Shores, Michigan.

The answers to these quizzes will be found below.

Doctor: "Say ahhhh!"

Patient: "But I didn't come for an examination. I came to pay my bill."

Doctor: "Ahhh!"—Rotary Club Bulletin, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

"Your bill is outrageous," the accident victim complained to his lawyer. "You are taking three-fifths of my damages. Why, I never heard of such extortion."

"Well, I furnished the skill, the eloquence, and the necessary legal learning for your case," replied the lawyer calmly.

"Yeah," agreed the client, "but I furnished the case itself."

"So what?" retorted the lawyer. "Anybody could fall down a coal chute."—The Rotary Rag, WASHINGTON, IOWA.

An old-timer is a fellow who remembers when a man did his own withholding on his take-home pay.—Corotator, CORONADO, CALIFORNIA.

(Overheard in school yard): "Is that an F-106?" asked a boy. "No," replied another, "can't you tell that's an F-106A?" "How do you know that?" "Well, an F-106 has wings swept back at a 48-degree angle and that plane has the wings swept back at a 52-degree angle." "Supersonic, I suppose." "More than that—it's superthermonic." At that moment the school bell interrupted their conversation, and the first child sci-

### Answers to Quizzes

1. Prince. 2. Chintz. 3. Twindle. 4. Clinic. 5. Dainty. 6. Quince. 7. In. 8. In the center. 9. Pin. 10. Pin. 11. Pin. 12. Pin. 13. Pin. 14. Pin. 15. Pin. 16. Pin. 17. Pin. 18. Pin. 19. Pin. 20. Pin. 21. Pin. 22. Pin. 23. Pin. 24. Pin. 25. Pin. 26. Pin. 27. Pin. 28. Pin. 29. Pin. 30. Pin. 31. Pin. 32. Pin. 33. Pin. 34. Pin. 35. Pin. 36. Pin. 37. Pin. 38. Pin. 39. Pin. 40. Pin. 41. Pin. 42. Pin. 43. Pin. 44. Pin. 45. Pin. 46. Pin. 47. Pin. 48. Pin. 49. Pin. 50. Pin. 51. Pin. 52. Pin. 53. Pin. 54. Pin. 55. Pin. 56. Pin. 57. Pin. 58. Pin. 59. Pin. 60. Pin. 61. Pin. 62. Pin. 63. Pin. 64. Pin. 65. Pin. 66. Pin. 67. Pin. 68. Pin. 69. Pin. 70. Pin. 71. Pin. 72. Pin. 73. Pin. 74. Pin. 75. Pin. 76. Pin. 77. Pin. 78. Pin. 79. Pin. 80. Pin. 81. Pin. 82. Pin. 83. Pin. 84. Pin. 85. Pin. 86. Pin. 87. Pin. 88. Pin. 89. Pin. 90. Pin. 91. Pin. 92. Pin. 93. Pin. 94. Pin. 95. Pin. 96. Pin. 97. Pin. 98. Pin. 99. Pin. 100. Pin.



"Jim Johnson's main trouble is that he has too much drive on the golf course and too little at the office."

tist looked at the other disgustedly, saying, "Come on, Joe. We'll have to go back into school and string those darned heads again."—The River, RIVER, ARIZONA.

### Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of The Rotarian Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Robert R. Allen, a Pass Christian, Mississippi, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: August 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

### AIRBORNE

A diver stood poised as for flight,  
While his friends looked on with delight.  
As he sprang in the air,  
He observed with despair,

### FOUR SQUARES

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in The Rotarian for February:

There once were Rotarians four,  
In the same seats they sat o'er and o'er.  
Acquaintance with others  
Was not for these brothers,

Here are the "ten best" last lines:  
Until the President told them the score.

(Robert Bennie, member of the Rotary Club of Chemainus, British Columbia, Canada.)

And it cost them one dollar times four.

(Fred G. Kimball, member of the Rotary Club of Van Nuys, California.)

To change would be too great a chore.

(Karin Lindblad, daughter of a Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, Rotarian.)

They had attendance in mind—nothing moral

(B. B. Lawson, member of the Rotary Club of Houston, Texas.)

So they missed fun and friendship galore.

(Mrs. James Tier, wife of a Hastings, New Zealand, Rotarian.)

Isolationists, they were, to the core!

(Mrs. Fred E. Rose, wife of a Belleville, Illinois, Rotarian.)

Just be glad there were four and no more.

(Mrs. R. S. Garrett, wife of a Fort Worth, Texas, Rotarian.)

They liked their own company more.

(William M. Lytle, member of the Rotary Club of Wallingford, Vermont.)

Their object: to be near the door!

(J. M. Walther, member of the Rotary Club of Seattle, Washington.)

Till each found the other a bore.

(Mrs. G. M. Vesey, wife of a Winters, California, Rotarian.)



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#### References:

Deland Chamber of Commerce  
Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce  
Miami-Dade Chamber of Commerce  
Hollywood-by-the-Sea Chamber of Commerce  
Dory Auerbach Realty Company, Realtor

